The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1874. VOL. 89.---NO. 286.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—There are now no vessels in the Welland Canal.

—Gold placer diggings have been discovered near Salt Lake City.

—A train on the Central Pacific Railway was delayed twelve hours yesterday.

—There is an interesting fight going on at Vicksburg for possession of the Sheriff's office.

—The Postmaster General has issued an order forbidding letter carriers issuing New Year's addresses calculated to induce the public to make them gifts.

—The Utah Grand Jury has been discharged, after in bringing three indictments for perjury, two for assault and battery with intent to murder, and two for murder.

—At Mars Hill, in Lafayette county, Arkansas, on Monday, a man named Ed. Strange, while under the influence of liquor, shot and killed a bar tender named Lester.

—A dispatch from Waukegan, Ills., says the jury in the case of David A. Gage, ex-City Treasurer of Chicago, charged with misappropriation of public funds, brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

—Henry Hendrixon, an employe of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, formerly of Chicago, while intoxicated last Thursday night, fell out of a third story window in Memphis, and was instantly killed.

—The Cincinnati Board of Councilmen has adopted a resolution instructing the Mayor to communicate with the family of Chief Justice Chase, and request from them his remains for interment in Cincinnati.

—Daniel Wood, a merchant of Ogden, Utah, brings suit against the Probate Judge, Sheriff and others. He alleges that on July 29th, 1874, he was arrested without any process of law, and confined in a filthy county jail for twenty-six days; was subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment, and that he was finally set at liberty, no charge having been made against him.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., December 4, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.45	34	69	N	Clear.
2 P. M.	30.42	38	54	W	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.42	42	79	N	Fair.

Mean Barometer, 30.42.
Mean Thermometer, 38.
Highest Thermometer, 42.
Lowest Thermometer, 32.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was fair, thermometer 44; Cincinnati, clear, thermometer 38; Davenport, Iowa, light rain, thermometer 36; Fort Gibson, I. T., threatening, thermometer 58; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 37; Keokuk, Iowa, light rain, thermometer 42; La Crosse, Wis., hail, thermometer 39; Leavenworth, Kan., cloudy, thermometer 34; Louisville, clear, thermometer 42; Memphis, fair, thermometer 51; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 40; Omaha, Neb., clear, thermometer 36; Pittsburgh, fair, thermometer 31; Shreveport, fair, thermometer 63; St. Louis, Mo., clear, thermometer 45; St. Paul, cloudy, thermometer 34; Vicksburg, fair, thermometer 59; Yankton, D. T., clear, thermometer 33; North Platte, clear, thermometer 28.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Dec. 4, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England and the Middle States, clear and colder weather, with northerly winds, shifting to easterly or southerly, and decidedly high barometer.

A Pneumatic Explosion—Three Men Killed and Two Injured.

FALL RIVER, MASS., December 4.—A terrible accident occurred this afternoon near Shade's Ferry, where the Old Colony Railroad Company are constructing a bridge across Taunton river. While workmen were engaged in sinking a pneumatic cylinder, which is to form a portion of the pier, the upper flange of the air lock, to which the lower was secured, together with the cover, was blown off by the pressure of the air in the cylinder. Eight men were on the cylinder at the time of the explosion, three of whom were killed outright, one fatally injured, one seriously injured and three escaped uninjured.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····On Thursday an unknown man, who was stealing a ride on a train fell to the track, near Rousseville, and was literally cut to pieces.

····A horse attached to a light spring wagon, belonging to the dollar store on Sixth street, this city, ran off on Federal street, Alleghany, yesterday afternoon, and smashed the wagon.

····Edward Carr, the alleged murderer of Thomas Dolan, was brought to the city yesterday from Cambridge, Ohio, by Detectives Dressler and Messner. He was committed to jail for a hearing.

····The Chronometer bought of Geo. Crawford & Co., Pittsburgh, for the Upper Buffalo Presbyterian Church, has been put in place and proves quite satisfactory both in style and time.—*Washington Observer.*

····The ordinance requiring city officers to be elected by popular vote, will be found on our second page to-day. Councilmen should examine it carefully, as it will come up on its final passage at the next regular meeting of councils.

····There was another conference of the sub-committees from the manufacturers and the boilers yesterday, but the meeting did not result in anything definite. The committees will report to the general meeting which is to be held to-day.

····An argument took place before Judge Stowe and Collier yesterday, on a motion in arrest of judgment in the case of Dr. Hunter, who was indicted for felonious assault, and recently convicted of simple assault on Dr. Floyd. The decision of the Court was reserved.

····The Railroad counsel in the Pipe line difficulty yesterday called upon Sheriff Hare to preserve the peace in case the Conduit Co. attempts to relay their pipes. The Sheriff accordingly is holding himself in readiness to appear on the scene at Power's Run, with a posse, in the event of a conflict between the parties.

····This morning about two o'clock a burglar attempted to enter a residence on Third avenue, and without any ceremony the owner left his virtuous couch and seized a revolver, discharging two barrels at the would-be thief, who lit out on double quick time.

····Mollie Smith, proprietress of a Congress street *maison de joi*, entered suit yesterday before the Acting Mayor against Geo. Gillespie charging him with entering her house on Thursday night, under the pretence of having a warrant for the arrest of an inmate, and kicking up a row. Before the suit had fully matured the parties to it effected a compromise and that ended the matter.

····The boilers at the Sligo Iron Works, who struck on Thursday, are still out. They gave as a reason for striking, that the metal they were obliged to work was too hard. The boilers "struck" while the Superintendent, Mr. McDonald, was away attending a funeral. Mr. McDonald said to an inquirer: "If they had even hinted to me that such was the case, I would have made it easier for them, by mixing other metal with it, as it often occurs that metal too hard to work and also not very productive is to be found in every lot." The men were not at work yesterday morning, and the puddling department of the mill is closed, but the other departments are running as usual.

PERSONAL.

···Col. Fred. Grant and bride were at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday.

···M. W. Coleman, a traveling agent of James Old, of this city, died a few days ago at the Austin House, Warren, Ohio. His employer took possession of his remains.

···The Corn and Produce Exchange has elected Mr. McCreery a Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. A. R. Marshal a Director to represent the Exchange in the first named association.

A Matter of Vital Importance.

The wise man will not procrastinate a moment in the matter of insurance. It is a matter entirely too important to neglect. An early attention to it may save a man the hard earnings of a life's labor,—that is if the policy be taken out in a good company. Such companies are represented by Messrs. R. E. Heron & Co., the well known insurance agents, in Union National Bank Building, corner Market street and Fourth avenue.

Juvenile Joy.

Do you want to make the heart of that precious juvenile leap for joy? Present him with one of those elegant knives, from the stock on hand at Messrs. S. Drum & Co.'s, No. 159 Federal street, Allegheny. They are cheap and good, and warranted.

FIRST EDITION.

FROM EUROPE.

Interesting Proceedings in the German Parliament.

Bismarck Aroused by a Bavarian Deputy.

The Chancellor's Poreign Policy Attacked.

Mutiny of Troops in Madrid.

GERMANY.

The Trial of Count von Arnim Not Postponed.

BERLIN, December 4.—The report that the trial of Count von Arnim has been postponed is incorrect. The application of his counsel for a postponement has been rejected.

Proceedings of the Reichstag.

BERLIN, December 4.—In the Reichstag today, a letter from the Chancellor of the Empire, Prince Bismarck, was read. It announces in the name of the Emperor, and in accordance with the decision of the Federal Council, that the sum for the maintenance of the German legation to the Vatican is struck out of the budget.

The deputies from Alsace and Lorraine sent a written notice to the President of the Chamber that in view of the condition of their country they cannot serve in the Committee on the Alsace and Lorraine budget and loan bill.

Both communications were referred to committees.

In the course of the debate on estimates for the Committee of Federal Council, Herr Joerg, one of the Bavarian deputies, and a member of the clerical party, made a vehement and bitter attack on Bismarck's foreign policy. He remarked that in consequence of Russia holding aloof, the Chancellor had made a fiasco of his attempt at intervention in Spain. He wished to know whether the Committee of Federal Council, which, according to the Constitution, existed for the consideration of questions of foreign policy, performed any functions.

Prince Bismarck replied that all important diplomatic dispatches were communicated to the committee, which met whenever summoned by the President. Nothing was concealed from any of the Federated Governments. He emphatically repelled the insinuation that the Federal representatives did not adequately protect the rights of the various States. There had never been any idea of intervening in the affairs of Spain. When apprised of the murder of Schmidt, he said to himself that such a thing would not have happened to a British, French or American citizen. He remembered the humiliations formerly imposed on Germans, and considered that the time had arrived to avenge such wrongs. The only way of helping Spain was to recognize those elements in the country which were disposed to restore public order. Russia is a power with which Germany had lived in intimate friendship for a century.

"If," continued Bismarck, "your darts are directed against that friendship, they will miss their aim. I can quietly hear the charge of 'fiasco.'"

Referring to an assertion of Herr Joerg that Kullmann was a madman, Bismarck replied "He was not a madman. You don't want to have anything in common with Kullmann; that I comprehend. But his clingings tightly to your coat tails. I asked Kullmann why he wished to kill me. He answered 'On account of church laws, and because you insulted my party.' I asked 'which party?' and he replied 'the centre or ultramontanes'. (Great tumult in the chamber.) You may thrust Kullmann away. He nevertheless belongs to you."

Here the house burst into cheers, which were loud and long continued. As the applause subsided cries of "Pfui! Pfui!" were heard from the Ultramontane benches.

The President declared these exclamations unparliamentary.

Prince Bismarck—"I have no right to censure such exclamations. 'Pfui' is an exclamation of disgust and contempt. I myself am not a stranger to these feelings, but hope I am too polite to so express them."

Herr Windhorst, an Ultramontane, rose and said that in his speech from a balcony in Kissengen, after Kullmann's attempt, Bismarck gave the signal for an attack on the centre. It was wrong to incite one party against another. They were drifting without that towards war.

Prince Bismarck denied the accusation. He pointed to the continued incitement in the Ultramontane press and to events which led to the attempt of Kullmann on his life, and added, "Were I to believe half of what Ultramontane papers say against me, who knows what I should do?"

Herr Lasker declared Windhorst's remarks about inciting to war unworthy of a representative of the people.

The President called to Lasker to order.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Emma Mining Company.

LONDON, December 4.—Mr. Locke, Secretary of the Emma Mining Company, having refused to produce the books and papers before the special examiner, Vice-Chancellor Malius, on behalf of Mr. Askew, petitioner for the winding up of the company, ordered their production, remarking that the case was one requiring an investigation, and that it would be scandalous to the administration of justice if the petitioner had not the remedy sought; that the principles which might apply to the winding up of a *bona fide* concern could not apply to a company which has suddenly broken down after enormous sums have been obtained from the shareholders upon the faith of statements which, to all appearances, were utterly untrue.

Dr. Livingstone's Journals.

LONDON, December 5.—The Foreign Office has a dispatch from Aden, dated November 28th, stating that Dr Livingstone's journals have reached Zanzibar in safe hands.

A Ship Burned at Sea.

LONDON, December 5—5 A. M.—A ship, supposed to be the Pontiac, from Sunderland for Bombay, has been burned at sea, and twenty-six of the crew perished.

SPAIN.

Mutiny.

MADRID, December 4.—There was a slight mutiny at this city yesterday, by a battalion who refused to obey an order to proceed to the north. The demonstration was soon suppressed without bloodshed, and tranquility restored in the barracks. The detachment subsequently proceeded to their destination.

Carlist Leader Shot.

The Carlist leader Sohano, who was captured while traveling in a railway train to Cordova, was shot yesterday at Alkceta, having been adjudged guilty of assassination and robbery.

CANADA.

A New Ministry at Winnepeg.

ST. PAUL, December 4.—The Ministerial crisis has been safely passed at Winnepeg, and all is now serene. A special dispatch says: The local Government having resigned yesterday, R. A. Davis was called upon by the Lieutenant Governor to form a new Ministry. Davis is appointed Premier and Provincial Treasurer; Joseph Royal, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Public Works; Colin Inkster, President of Council. No Attorney General is appointed. The policy of the present Government is to do away with the office of Attorney General and employ Crown Counsel when necessary.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Peace Restored in Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, December 4.—It is officially announced that General Mitre having been defeated and finding himself closely pursued by the Government forces, proposed terms upon which he would capitulate. His proposition was rejected, and he finally surrendered unconditionally with his army, and peace has been restored in the province of Buenos Ayres. The Government troops are in pursuit of Arredondo, whose advanced guard has been defeated.

FRANCE.

Press Comments on MacMahon's Message.

PARIS, December 4.—The newspaper organ of the Republican party thinks that the message of President MacMahon to the Assembly is directed against the Legitimists, while the journals published in the interests of the Conservatives believe that it is pointed towards the Radicals. The public generally is favorable impressed by the message.

ITALY.

The Imprisoned Bishops in Brazil.

ROME, December 4.—The Pope absolutely refused to recommend the Bishops imprisoned in Brazil to resign their Sees as a measure for the reconciliation of their differences with the Government.

CUBA.

Thirty Lives Lost.

HAVANA, December 4.—The Spanish coasting steamer Tomas Brooks, from Santiago de Cuba for Guantanamo, struck yesterday morning on the Morrillo, near Guantanamo, and sunk immediately. About thirty lives were lost.

—The President read his message, though not quite completed, to the cabinet yesterday, several members of which, while avoiding a reference to its contents, say it was satisfactory in all its parts.

NEW YORK.

Troubles in the Pacific Mail Directory.

Sunday Amusements to be Suppressed.

NEW YORK, December 4, 1874.

Troubles in the Pacific Mail Directory.

The dissensions in the Pacific Mail Directory culminated in yesterday's meeting, when high words passed between President Sage and several of the directors. The resignation of the former, it is said, had been brought about by the discovery that he was selling calls on the company's stock, the evidence of which was read to the Board in the shape of a letter from Jay Gould to C. J. Osborne, in which Gould said he himself owned an interest in Sage's short speculations, and had been induced to sell out what stock he held upon the latter's representation of its almost worthlessness.

Mr. Sage is reported as saying he had for a long time been dissatisfied with the manner in which the affairs of the company had been administered, but was powerless to remedy the evils he witnessed. He says he discovered recently that the bank account at San Francisco had been overdrawn $176,000, which had been studiously concealed from Ellis. He had also ascertained that the assets of the company had been grossly overestimated and the liabilities correspondingly depreciated; that at present the company was badly managed, and was losing money.

It is stated that James Lowe, of Lowe, Harriman & Co., has been tendered the Presidency of the Pacific Mail Company. It is also stated that Russell Sage will retire from the Presidency of the Panama Railroad Company.

International Code Conference.

A meeting of the International Code Committee for America was held last night, Ex-Governor Washburne presiding. About fifty persons were present, among them Chancellor Prime, of Albany; President Barnard, of Columbia College; President Chapin, of Belfast College; David Dudley Field, Judge Chas. Peabody, Dr. James B. Miles and President Woolsey, of Yale. These gentlemen, with William E. Dodge, Elihu Burrett and Edward S. Tobey, were appointed an Executive Committee. Resolutions were adopted requesting the Government to take part in the approaching conference, to be held at the suggestion of the Russian and German Governments.

Judge Durell, of Louisiana, Interviewed.

Judge Durell, who is now in this city, was interviewed by a *Tribune* reporter, by whom he is represented as saying that he is the victim of a party exigency, that the head and front of his offending is the literal construction of the enforcement act—a bad law known to him as such passed by a Republican Congress, seeking to perpetuate the Republican party, but which he found on the statute book, and executed impartially. He gave in detail his objections to the law, as strong as its worst enemy could desire, and said when its unpopularity and inexpediency had been exposed, he was deserted by those who passed it, and by them accused of having overstepped his authority.

A dispatch to the *Herald* says: Walker Fearn, who has been appointed Durell's successor, is a relative by marriage of the President.

Injunction Against the Erie Railway.

Some time ago a temporary injunction was granted against the Erie Railroad Company on the suit of Ellis, Sage & Co., stockholder of the company, and to-day a new injunction was granted by Judge Donahue in the suit of Stephen T. Arnott and others against the Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad Company. The plaintiff in this case is a stockholder of the Buffalo & Erie Company. Arnott asked for an injunction to restrain the company from issuing or negotiating bonds or stock referred to in the suit of Angell. This afternoon Judge Donahue granted an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 168,197 bales; last year 170,559; total to date, 1,144,885; last year, 166,680. Exports for the week, 135,713; last year, 92,468; total to date, 703,397; last year, 591,073. Stock at all United States ports, 508,305; last year, 511,516; stock at all interior towns, 121,150; last year, 100,181; stock at Liverpool, 566,000; last year, 487; stock afloat for Great Britain, 347,000; last year, 179,000.

Longshoremen Going to Work.

A number of longshoremen of Hoboken have gone to work, having accepted the reduction. Others will go to work to-morrow. The Brooklyn longshoremen agreed last night to work at the reduction for night work, but refused to work with non-society men. Though the men seem willing to work, this action debars them, and trouble is apprehended. A large force of police is on duty on the river front.

The Proctor-Moulton Suit.

A formal order postponing the Proctor-Moulton suit till next Wednesday was entered in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court to-day. It is expected that Gen. Butler will conduct the defence. If the Tilton-Beecher case comes up on Tuesday, the Proctor case will possibly go over, as the same counsel are engaged in both cases.

Suppressing Sunday Amusements.

Superintendent Walling to-day instructed the Police Captains to enforce the law prohibiting theatrical and musical exhibitions on Sunday, except in cases where the places are restrained by injunctions.

RICHMOND.

Proceedings of the Cheap Transportation Convention—The Railroad Men Put in an Appearance.

RICHMOND, December 4.—In the Cheap Transportation Convention to day, all substitutes for the report of the Committee on Water Routes were withdrawn, and Col. H. C. Cobell, of Virginia, offered as a compromise a resolution recognizing, in addition to the lines of transportation recommended by the United States Senate Committee on Transportation, the proposed Rock Island & Ohio Canal in Illinois, connecting with the Mississippi with the Illinois river and canal, and the chain of water ways to the seaboard, as a project of great merit, and urging upon Congress the necessity of the speedy construction of the work. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolutions by Col. Frobel, of Georgia, showing the necessity of cheap transportation to improve the finances, were adopted.

The railroad men came to the front, and the rest of the session was spent in discussing the advantages of railroad transportation and in hearing an able paper from Engineer Greele, of New York, on steamer canal boats.

The name of the association was changed to the "American Board of Transportation and Commerce." To-night's session will be protracted, as an adjournment *sine die* is expected.

The night session of the Convention was addressed by John M. Vernon, of Canada, on "Water Transportation."

The Committee on Resolutions reported a digest of all the resolutions previously passed on the subject of cheap transportation in the form of a memorial to Congress, together with a petition to the New York Legislature for a reduction of tolls on the Erie canal to the lowest possible rates, and a recommendation to Congress to build a shipyard in the East and a steamboat yard in the West. The report was adopted, and committees appointed to present the memorial to Congress and a petition to the New York Legislature.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year. Some further business of no public interest was transacted, and the Convention, at 11:30 P. M., adjourned *sine die*.

LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, December 4.—In the House this morning bills were introduced to elect school boards on the first Monday in April; to divide the State into school districts of not more than three counties each, and for the appointment of examiners with power to issue teachers' certificates for five years; to reduce the fees of county and township officers about thirty-three per cent.; to prohibit the shooting of quails between February 1 and October 13; to establish township, agricultural and statistical libraries. A special committee was appointed to investigate the Soldiers' Orphans' Home under Dr. Jenner's management.

In the Senate a bill was introduced providing that suits on accounts may be brought before justices of the peace in townships of either the plaintiff or defendant, provided that both parties reside in the same county.

In the House this afternoon bills were introduced to authorize County Commissioners to pay judges and clerks of election not exceeding three dollars per day, and to take from village councils the right to prohibit tippling houses. A resolution providing for amending the Constitution allowing woman suffrage was laid on the table to print.

In the Senate a bill was introduced authorizing the Supreme Judges to divide the State into five districts, one for each judge.

MASONIC.

Parade of Knights Templar in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4.—The parade of Knights Templar to-day was a grand affair. The buildings along the line of march were decorated with National flags and banners, and the streets were crowded with spectators. The prize offered by the Louisiana Jockey Club for the best drilled and best appearing Commandery was awarded to St. Louis Commandery No. 1.

COUNCILMAN VERSUS ENGINEER.

A Controversial and Pugilistic Encounter Yesterday Evening in Municipal Hall—It Results in a Criminal Suit.

A slight misunderstanding yesterday evening in Municipal Hall between Councilman Gus. Braun, City Engineer Dempster and Contractor Dunn is the fruitful theme of conversation among heads of departments and their employes. In the neighborhood of four o'clock Mr. Braun accompanied by Mr. James Hastings, a contractor, visited the City Engineer's office on business connected with a street assessment in which Mr. Hastings is interested. They found Mr Dempster in his office in company with Mr. Dunn. He was spoken to in regard to the assessment when it is said that he answered rather testily to the effect that he had nt time to attend to the matter then and intimated that if the gentlemen wanted call again in the morning it would be satisfactory and that he would be more at leisure. With that he left his visitors and going over to where Mr. Dunn was sitting commenced talking, or rather resumed his conversation with him. Mr. Braun started to leave the office, but feeling somewhat displeased at the way he had been treated, he turned round and addressing himself to the Engineer discharged a shot that was not calculated to turn away wrath, and which we have no desire to give here. Mr. Dempster bridled up at the offensive speech, and striding toward Mr. Braun said, "You had better not call me that again." The remark was not only repeated, but the airy and fragile Gus emphasized it by extending his tiny arm, which accidentally happened to touch Mr. Dempster, who slipped and fell to the floor. Seeing that trouble was brewing, it fact that it had already been inaugurated and borne fruit, Mr. Dunn, not for the purpose of mingling in the affair himself, but to act as a peace-maker, to spread himself as oil upon the turbulent waters of passion, went up to Mr. Braun and caught him by the coat collar. Feeling that he was able to take care of his own collar, and considering that it was none of Mr. Dunn's funeral, Mr. Braun requested him three several and distinct times to take his hand off that coat collar. Not heeding the admonition so gently thrown out, the delicate arm of Gus a second time assumed an angular position, and then, horizontally shooting forward, Mr. Dunn was "done" for. The combatants had by this time got in the rotunda of City Hall, and Detective Sam. Long coming up, separated them. Mr. Braun was not satisfied, however, with what he had already done, and at an unexpected moment he struck Mr. Dunn a second time. The latter at once went into Chief Muir's office and proceeded to make an information against his assailant, charging him with assault and battery. While the Clerk was filling out the information, Mr. Braun came into the office, and going up to Mr. Dunn told him that it would not be well if he ever interfered in his business again. The latter answered that under similar circumstances, seeing a gentleman abused in his own office, he would again do as he had done. A third time Mr. Braun struck the plaintiff, but instantly remembering that he was in the office of the Chief Executive of the city, he apologized for the very eccentric performance, but would most respectfully present the following statement of facts, with the correspondence corroborative of them, as an act of simple justice to the Commissioner and myself, and in which I think will be found a full justification of my conduct in refusing to yield to an unwarranted demand.

Here follows a somewhat voluminous correspondence. The first letter is from the Commissioner of Appeals, dated under date of July 8, 1874, enclosing requisitions on the Congressional Printer for 25,000 each of the 1872 and 1873 reports, for use of the department. Also, two other requisitions, for an aggregate of 460,000 copies of these reports, for the use of Congress. On July 13th, the Congressional Printer returned these several requisitions, with his reasons therefor, and inviting the Commissioner, if he did not coincide in the view he had taken of the matter, to seek the opinion of the Attorney General on the question.

In the meantime the Congressional Printer submitted this correspondence to the Chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Printing, and both, in letters of date July 16, concurred in the view taken by the Congressional Printer, and cordially approved of his refusal to honor the requisitions made upon him by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Arrangements were made at the Treasury Department, by which reports of 1872 and 1873, to the value of $50,000, which had been appropriated to the Department of Agriculture, for that purpose, have been, and are now being printed, bound and delivered to the Agricultural Department. These editions will amount to some 125,000 copies.

Internal Improvements.

Members of the House Committee on Commerce are all at sea upon the gigantic scheme of internal improvements that are already being proposed upon their attention by parties interested.

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.

The advocates of the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which is to the Ohio river, are on the ground, backed by a lengthy report of the Engineer Bureau of the Army, ready with their arguments in favor of Government aid to their enterprise, which was commenced under the joint auspices of the National Government and a private company in 1824, and finally built as far as Cumberland, Maryland, which has been its western terminus for many years past. It is now proposed to build it up the north branch of the Potomac and across the divide to the Ohio if Congress will furnish the money.

The St. James and Kanawha enterprise is backed by the entire Virginia delegation and an affiliated one. An effort will be made to consolidate the forces of these enterprises and obtain aid for all in one bill.

The Erie Canal.

It seems to be taken for granted, doesn't need any canvassing, and to speak of, and its co-operation will not, therefore, be solicited in the passage of the proposed omnibus canal bill.

The Arkansas Imbroglio.

The Arkansas case will be one of the first to be considered in Congress. At an early day, Tuesday perhaps, the Poland-Ward report will be made in the House, and then Brooks to be duly legally elected Governor of the State, to be followed by the introduction of a joint resolution to the same effect, which it is expected to manufacture a formal opposition from the Democracy. The issue in Arkansas is not clearly understood. The rebel Democracy of that State hold that Republicans, particularly all of Northern birth, have no rights which they, the Democrats, are bound to respect. A majority of the Democrats were in the rebel army and are trained by previous habits to deeds of violence, while the Republicans, particularly the colored, are trained to habits of industry and peace. As the present revolutionary State Government is sustained by Congress, every prominent Republican will either be murdered or driven from the State; while the colored people will, as has been shown, be speedily reduced to their former condition of servitude. President Grant sees that he made a mistake in sustaining Baxter in his effort to prevent Brooks contesting the election in a legal manner, which was all that he proposed to do, but which he was prevented from doing by Federal interference.

Now, however, that Baxter has abdicated there is certainly no reason why Brooks should not have the Governorship, if he is legally entitled to it.

As to the bogus Government now in operation at Little Rock, it is entitled to no more consideration than that attempted in Louisiana by the redoubtable "Gov. Penn."

The New Commissioner of Customs on Smuggling.

The estimate of the new Comptroller of Customs Accounts, that foreign goods to the amount of one hundred and twenty-eight million dollars ($128,000,000) are annually smuggled into this country in the trunks of American citizens returning from foreign tours, is pronounced excessive in the extreme by the old and experienced customs officials of the Government. Smuggling is doubtless carried on in the circles mentioned, but not to the extent claimed.

The Salary Grab.

A bill is to be introduced this session and pressed for an early passage, repealing the law increasing the President's salary from twenty-five thousand to fifty thousand dollars per annum. It will be remembered that when the "Salary Grab" act was passed, it was with an exception was made in favor of the President. It is now thought, however, that there will be no reasonable objection to its passage, to take effect on the Constitution provides, on March 4th, 1877.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1874.

The King of Hawaii and the President.

The telegraph offices of the Western Union Company in San Francisco and in the State Department at Washington were put in direct communication this afternoon, and the following correspondence was conducted:

"SAN FRANCISCO, December 4.—To the President of the United States:—Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Island, sends greeting to his great and good friend, the President of the United States of America. He acknowledges the generous reception characteristic of the warm-hearted people, and will hasten to express in person those sentiments of sincere respect and lasting friendship entertained toward the President of this great nation which he so worthily represents."

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SECOND EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Work Before Congress.

Schemes for Internal Improvements.

The Gubernatorial Imbroglio in Arkansas.

Exchange of Compliments Between King Kalakaua and President Grant.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1874.

The Speaker's Table.

The business on the Speaker's table is just now attracting considerable interest. An effort will be made to reach it at an early day, perhaps Tuesday, when some lively skirmishing will be witnessed. The Civil Rights bill is the only political measure of importance on it, but a rigorous effort will be made to postpone its consideration.

A large number of miscellaneous jobs are mixed up among other bills on the table, and which will excite the liveliest opposition to any effort to pass them through the House. A considerable minority of the House are opposed to taking up the business until later in the session. Lively logrolling may be anticipated.

The Congressional Printer and the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The following is a resume of that portion of the Congressional Printer's report which relates to the controversy recently raised by the Commissioner of Agriculture in relation to the delay in the publication of his report: The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his annual report—portions of which have found their way to the public in advance of its transmission to Congress—has taken occasion to allude, somewhat contortially, to my action in declining to print and bind 460,000 copies of his annual reports for 1872 and 1873, for the use of Congress, under his requisition therefor, when I could find neither law nor authority to enter upon the work; neither had I the necessary funds with which to perform the service. I am at a loss to divine the purpose of the Commissioner in thus ridiculing my conduct, when I am at the head of an important branch of the public service, which is in no degree responsible to his department, and over which he can exercise no authority unless it is to create the impression in the public mind that I am derelict in my duty to him without a proper regard for the agricultural interests of the country. I have no purpose to challenge the motives which have prompted the Commissioner to this very eccentric performance, but would most respectfully present the following statement of facts, with the correspondence corroborative of them, as an act of simple justice to the Commissioner and myself, and in which I think will be found a full justification of my conduct in refusing to yield to an unwarranted demand.

Here follows a somewhat voluminous correspondence. The first letter is from the Commissioner of Agriculture, under date of July 8, 1874, enclosing requisitions on the Congressional Printer for 25,000 each of the 1872 and 1873 reports, for use of the department. Also, two other requisitions, for an aggregate of 460,000 copies of these reports, for the use of Congress. On July 13th, the Congressional Printer returned these several requisitions, with his reasons therefor, and inviting the Commissioner, if he did not coincide in the view he had taken of the matter, to seek the opinion of the Attorney General on the question.

In the meantime the Congressional Printer submitted this correspondence to the Chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Printing, and both, in letters of date July 16, concurred in the view taken by the Congressional Printer, and cordially approved of his refusal to honor the requisitions made upon him by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Arrangements were made at the Treasury Department, by which reports of 1872 and 1873, to the value of $50,000, which had been appropriated to the Department of Agriculture, for that purpose, have been, and are now being printed, bound and delivered to the Agricultural Department. These editions will amount to some 125,000 copies.

Internal Improvements.

Members of the House Committee on Commerce are all at sea upon the gigantic scheme of internal improvements that are already being proposed upon their attention by parties interested.

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.

The advocates of the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which is to the Ohio river, are on the ground, backed by a lengthy report of the Engineer Bureau of the Army, ready with their arguments in favor of Government aid to their enterprise, which was commenced under the joint auspices of the National Government and a private company in 1824, and finally built as far as Cumberland, Maryland, which has been its western terminus for many years past. It is now proposed to build it up the north branch of the Potomac and across the divide to the Ohio if Congress will furnish the money.

The St. James and Kanawha enterprise is backed by the entire Virginia delegation and an affiliated one. An effort will be made to consolidate the forces of these enterprises and obtain aid for all in one bill.

The Erie Canal.

It seems to be taken for granted, doesn't need any canvassing, and to speak of, and its co-operation will not, therefore, be solicited in the passage of the proposed omnibus canal bill.

The Arkansas Imbroglio.

The Arkansas case will be one of the first to be considered in Congress. At an early day, Tuesday perhaps, the Poland-Ward report will be made in the House, and then Brooks to be duly legally elected Governor of the State, to be followed by the introduction of a joint resolution to the same effect, which it is expected to manufacture a formal opposition from the Democracy. The issue in Arkansas is not clearly understood. The rebel Democracy of that State hold that Republicans, particularly all of Northern birth, have no rights which they, the Democrats, are bound to respect. A majority of the Democrats were in the rebel army and are trained by previous habits to deeds of violence, while the Republicans, particularly the colored, are trained to habits of industry and peace. As the present revolutionary State Government is sustained by Congress, every prominent Republican will either be murdered or driven from the State; while the colored people will, as has been shown, be speedily reduced to their former condition of servitude. President Grant sees that he made a mistake in sustaining Baxter in his effort to prevent Brooks contesting the election in a legal manner, which was all that he proposed to do, but which he was prevented from doing by Federal interference.

Now, however, that Baxter has abdicated there is certainly no reason why Brooks should not have the Governorship, if he is legally entitled to it.

As to the bogus Government now in operation at Little Rock, it is entitled to no more consideration than that attempted in Louisiana by the redoubtable "Gov. Penn."

The New Commissioner of Customs on Smuggling.

The estimate of the new Comptroller of Customs Accounts, that foreign goods to the amount of one hundred and twenty-eight million dollars ($128,000,000) are annually smuggled into this country in the trunks of American citizens returning from foreign tours, is pronounced excessive in the extreme by the old and experienced customs officials of the Government. Smuggling is doubtless carried on in the circles mentioned, but not to the extent claimed.

The Salary Grab.

A bill is to be introduced this session and pressed for an early passage, repealing the law increasing the President's salary from twenty-five thousand to fifty thousand dollars per annum. It will be remembered that when the "Salary Grab" act was passed, it was with an exception was made in favor of the President. It is now thought, however, that there will be no reasonable objection to its passage, to take effect on the Constitution provides, on March 4th, 1877.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1874.

The King of Hawaii and the President.

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ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

Two Men Climb Over the Western Penitentiary Wall—One of them Recaptured.

Yesterday morning shortly before eight o'clock two men named Joseph Trax and Charles Hill made their escape from the Western Penitentiary. It appears that they had been laying their plans and were only ready to escape when an opportunity might be presented. This conclusion is reached by the fact that they had provided themselves with extra suits of clothes made out of grey blankets, which they wore under their prison uniform when they came out to work yesterday morning.

The escape was improved in the cigar shop and their work consisted in distributing material to the other hands. It appears that they had to pass into the yard while performing their duties, and while there took advantage of their situation, by taking a few boards from the drying room, which they placed against the wall and which made easy steps by which they reached the top of the wall. They then constructed pieces of blanket provided for that purpose, one end of which was fastened to the boards leaning against the wall, while the other end reached the street below. They managed to slide down this rope and made their escape. As soon as they had reached the street however, they removed their prison uniform and lost no time in getting away. They were discovered by two men who informed the prison authorities, and they started at once, in pursuit.

TRAX RECAPTURED.

After Trax and Hill separated, the for mer kept on in the direction he had started, and went up on Henderson's hill. There he stopped at several houses and among them stopped at the house of Officer William Cowell, and asked Mrs. Cowell for some clothing and money, and told her that he had escaped from the Penitentiary. She did not believe him, and thought that that was some dodge to get her

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING ..... N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON ..... D. L. FLEMING.
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KING, REED & CO., Editors & Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 87⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111½.

THE Union League Club of Philadelphia is taking an active part in the politics of that city. With a view to the municipal election, it has issued a forcible appeal to all citizens affiliating with the Republican party to give their attention, and to urge others to give their attention, to the primary elections of the party, which in January are to select candidates for Councilmen and Police Magistrates, that all may do their best to secure good nominations for those important offices. This is a move of the right sort, and as pertinent to this city as to Philadelphia.

THE selection of conferees for the Twenty-third district, to nominate a candidate for Congress in place of Hon. E. McJunkin, is now in order. We believe that we express the prevailing sentiment when we say that the conferees, whoever they may be, after giving a complimentary vote to some gentleman from Allegheny,—Colonel Bayne has been mentioned,—should then cast their votes for Colonel John M. Thompson of Butler. He resides in the same town with Mr. McJunkin, is a thoroughly honorable and capable man, and can be elected. We hope this plan will be carried into effect.

THE report of Secretary Robeson, of the Navy Department, shows his branch of the service to be in capital condition. The $4,000,000 appropriated at the time of the Cuban excitement has been expended in improving the condition of the ironclads, so that sixteen of them can be sent into service on twenty-four hours' notice. In all other departments, the navy is in excellent trim. This is so much better than we feared, that we are compelled to admit that the management of the navy has been exceptionally good. Mr. Robeson has rendered excellent service in his department, —is a little fussy and noisy at times, but withal an excellent Secretary of the Navy.

THE Conduit war has been reopened at Montrose, by what seems to us an unfortunate and ill-advised movement on the part of the railroad authorities. As we understand it, arrangements were made to stop pumping oil through the pipes at midday yesterday, and then seek, by conference, an amicable adjustment of the subject. During the early morning, however, the railroad forces broke the pipes, and so have precipitated afresh the belligerent feeling formerly existing. The Railroad Company had the legal advantage, so far as the case had progressed in the Courts, and had they sought a writ of ejectment, could have peaceably prevented the Conduit Company from operating the line, or occupying the Company's property. This would have been wiser and better. It would have repressed excitement, and have ultimately reached the same end. Mr. Creighton is usually more sagacious, and we judge has only followed instructions in this. We do not profess to know what basis of compromise could have been arranged, but we can imagine that the Conduit Company could have afforded to offer the Railroad Company a bonus to permit it to run the oil, pending legal adjustment of the question. However, the battle is precipitated, and rages with greater violence than ever.

THE message of President MacMahon to the French Assembly is remarkable in two particulars. He claims that the growth of wealth, and increase of exports has been very great during the past year, and the prospect is good for the continuance of this prosperity till 1876. He is evidently of the opinion that large productions, exported at a profit are a source of wealth,—as against the new-fangled idea that imports that represent loans are such. He also urges, in strong terms, the consolidation of Presidential power; and claims that he is working for the welfare of France, and giving scrupulous respect to law. There can be no doubt that the old Marshal is much better fitted to govern, as a mere executive, than was Thiers. The latter was better fitted to legislate, and was too sensitive as to the character of the laws enacted. He thought far ahead of the Assembly, defined what he thought to be necessary, and was chagrined and angered if his views were not given effect. His frequent threats of resigning very generally turned on the failure of the Assembly to give effect to his views. MacMahon does not very closely concern himself over the legislation of the Assembly,—his ministry attending to the business of resigning, while he simply goes forward in the work of executing the laws. In this, his military discipline comes in play and he performs the part for which he is best adapted.

THURMAN and Allen, of Ohio, Senator and Governor, are coquetting for the Presidential nomination, next year. This is an innocent amusement, when followed as such, but the misfortune is that Thurman, at least, is in dead earnest, while Allen has so many friends, that whether he will or not, he is in the way of the astute and sanguine Senator. A formal move looking to the opening up of his name, was arranged in behalf of the Senator,—the members of the Legislature to visit him, and in the course of the festivities, prepare the way for speeches in which his Presidential aspirations could be brought forward and ratified. Unfortunately, Allen had more friends in the Legislature than Thurman, and they refused to go to the place, unless a visit were first made to the Governor, and precisely the same honors conferred on him that were proposed for Thurman. This programme was carried out, and the Governor called upon; but Thurman had prepared a feast, and so the Governor was sent for, and when toasting time came, both were honored, and the Senator could not, in courtesy, either accept or give Presidential hints, and thus fell this nice laid plan. The chafings of soul, and sorrows of countenance may not be described. But thus it is in politics; there are many sorrows that come upon those who happen to be bitten with the Presidential fever. If Thurman and Allen should both be earnest candidates, one thing is certain, the nomination will not go to Ohio.

THAT wonderful war between China and Japan, so long talked of and so extensively prepared for, is not to take place, after all. The Celestials have completely backed down, and granted everything demanded from them. They recognize the justice of the Japanese cause, and will pay an indemnity of five hundred taels. A part has already been paid. The quarrel arose, as our readers will no doubt remember, out of an expedition undertaken by Japan to chastise some barbarous tribes of pirates on one side of the Island of Formosa. The Chinese Government fancied that their rights in the island would be jeopardized if Japan continued to occupy the invaded districts, although they had never claimed authority over that particular region. Nothing could have been more tremendous than the talk that followed, though in Japan at least public opinion really seemed for war, while the Mikado's Government were believed to think it would serve for some purpose of theirs, very much, as Mr. Kinglake says it served the purpose of Napoleon III. to get up the Crimean war. Japan, of course, is greatly inferior in population and resources to China, but she has far better means of making war, and she has a brisk young intelligence which is positively greedy of novel experiences. China and Japan preparing for a fight looked like a reanimated mummy and a lively young Eastern Hermes just born getting themselves ready for a duel. The outcome of it all is Chinese-like—a great sounding of war drums, and an ignominious retreat.

CONGRESS AND ITS WORK.

On Monday next, Congress will assemble for its short session. It is late in beginning, the first Monday in December coming, this year, unusually late in the month. The session is far more important than any for several years, because of the situation of affairs, and the necessity for retrieving errors made in the past. Investigations and personal contests have filled up the time of Congress, important legislation has been delayed, and when finally enacted, it was in a shape that pleased few. Among other things, the people came to believe that Congress had begun to entertain a feeling of contempt for popular sentiment, and hence they determined, at the last election to teach them a lesson on that subject. This, as much as anything else, contributed to the result of the late elections. We are gratified to be assured that the present Congress proposes to take this lesson to heart, so far as to improve their time by legislating as the country palpably desires. We do not think that there should be serious difficulty in knowing just what the people desire, on many subjects, or what the majority wish, on such as are contested. At all events, a very brief discussion will as well develop the views of Congress as the most lengthy and elaborate debate.

We undertake to say, that whatever differences of opinion there may be as to an increase of the volume of currency, there is none among the masses as to the enforcement of specie payments by law. Even the few journals that speak of it, do so cautiously and guardedly; rather treating of its desirability than of its practicability. And these represent only the creditor class, whose interests will be enhanced by such a change. This is a specie paying country, so far as specie payments really contribute to the welfare of commerce. The interest on our national debt, and the interest paid on all debts owed abroad is in gold, and customs and other debts due the Government, so far as claimed in gold, are thus paid. This maintains our national honor, as regards international obligations. But there is no felt need of specie payments among the people of this country, so far as home exchanges are concerned. Of course creditors would swell the volume of their collections of twelve per cent. were specie payments to be largely enforced. But the masses of the people are far more anxious to have the prosperity of the country so restored as that they may get greenbacks to buy food and clothing for their families, than they are to see gold payments, and business further depressed. We really hope the subject of specie payments will be allowed to rest, until the prosperity of the country is in a measure restored.

This is the subject that should most largely engage the attention of Congress. Of the best method of restoring prosperity we do not need to speak at length. Various plans will be laid before Congress, and that body will be called on to decide between them. But were the appropriation bills promptly passed, and the specie-restoring schemes quietly laid by, and the attention of Congress chiefly given to the problem of restoring industrial activity throughout the country, it would act on the most important subject of the hour. The subject has now gone far beyond the question of currency. No matter how many legal tenders might be issued, these now will have slight bearing on the question. Strength and credit must be given great enterprises, larger scopes of country opened up to agriculture, and the varied forms of activity started once again in motion. This is the problem, and it reaches down to the very foundations of our national life. The operations of several times trade; the overproduction of one part, and under production of another, the relative commercial advantage of one place as compared with another, and even the issue of cheap transportation, is of little importance compared with that of reviving our industries. It involves occupation, income, food and clothing, and comforts for many thousands of human beings, and prosperity and wealth for the country.

The root difficulty, at this time, is the lack of confidence,—the lack of credit. In all parts of the country, commercial credit is shaken, and hence enterprise languishes. We fully believe that one cause for this lack of confidence is this perpetual agitation of the specie payment question. It stands as a constant threat over business men. It would carry a direct loss to them of twelve per cent., and an incidental loss, in the depreciation of values, which none can estimate. Were this subject disposed of, by a resolution on the part of Congress, not to disturb this subject until, by the natural operations of trade, greenbacks and gold had reached within five per cent. of each other, one important move will have been made toward restoring confidence. Of course, there are other things necessary, and it is the opinion of the manufacturers in this city, as a rule, that aid to the trans-continental railroads will do much toward accomplishing this result. But we do not here urge methods,—the point being to secure the result, the method being secondary. We hope this question of restoring credit will claim the attention of Congress, first of all.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE King of Hawaii has visited all public buildings in San Francisco. He leaves to-day for Washington.

THE canning factory and jelly works of J. S. Collins & Co., at Lebanon, Del., were burned last Thursday night. Loss $50,000; fully insured.

AND when that blushing San Francisco bride showed the check for a million to her husband, he burst into tears and exclaimed with intense fervor, "and even this shall not separate us!"

A DISPATCH from Calcutta says the Government is satisfied that the Groalior prisoner is not Nana Sahib. The same dispatch states that Jakoob Kahn is in close confinement at Cabul.

THE steamer Tenio struck a sunken rock Thursday at Devil's Bend, near Umatella, Oregon, and sunk. The passengers and crew were saved. The vessel is a wreck, but the cargo will be saved.

IF Congress should take the usual holiday recess there will be less than sixty working days left for the session. An effort will be made to remain in session, but there is little prospect that it will succeed.

ALBERT JACKSON was found guilty of murder in the first degree as an accomplice in the murder of Samuel Jones, at South Oyster Bay, L. I. Judge Armstrong immediately sentenced both Jarvis, who was convicted several days ago, and Jackson to be hanged on the 15th of January.

A SCRANTON (Pa.) dispatch says a man named Ludwig, with his wife and infant child, were found in bed on Thursday, the parents dying from poison. The wife died within an hour without returning to consciousness. The husband revived long enough to say that he had been given something to drink, but refused, or was unable, to tell by whom.

THE Messrs. Siemen write to the London *Times* explaining the loss of the steamer Laplak. They say: The heavy sea which carried the two boats away, also tore out the davits, causing openings in the side of the steamer through which water came in in sufficient quantity to extinguish the fires, and when the machinery ceased to work the ship was helpless.

THE long impending strike in the potteries in Trenton, N. J., began on Thursday. The establishments of Yates, Benedict & Allen, and J. Moss have closed, the employers guaranteeing work during the Winter at a reduction of ten per cent. in the wages, and the employes refused, with the above result. This movement of the employes seems only individual, and not part of a preconcerted action.

BOARDING SCHOOL SENSATION.

Quaker Society Shocked — The Pupil Who Passes Himself Off as a Maiden.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Herald*, of December 2, says:—If the Quaker City is anything it is high-toned. It has more blue blood than Boston, and is quite as much given over to a regard for the proprieties, hence society is easily shocked. Just now we are shocked. The gossips are in clover.

Philadelphia is an educational centre. We have all kinds of schools, good, bad and indifferent. But we are, perhaps, most noted for a number of institutions denominated "finishing schools" for girls. They abound, in fact they may be said to super-abound; and they grow popular year by year. They are institutions, as your readers know, designed to afford young ladies an opportunity of going to school without bothering their heads over books. They thus supply a crying want in society. Young ladies are taught manners and every finishing touch is afforded. One of the "institutes" even instructs in the science of getting in and out of a carriage gracefully, and, believing in the virtue of much practicing, I am told an unused coach has been provided in the back yard of the school, where the young ladies can spend certain portions of the day in acquiring this and other accomplishments.

Of course such institutions are in all respects first-class, beyond the suspicion of anything going amiss within their vestal halls. Well, there has been a lively commotion in a certain one not many blocks from Spruce street, nevertheless. Not long ago an elderly gentleman drove up to the door, disembarked his trunks and introduced his "daughter" to the matron. The daughter was tall and handsome, tastefully dressed and promised to be quite a popular pupil. In fact, just such a one as the preceptress could take a pride in sending forth to the world finished for society. So when the father wanted to put her at the school she was gladly accepted, both for these reasons and for pecuniary considerations. Then the father said good-by, and after leaving special instructions in regard to the care over the young girl drove away. Next a room was selected for her in company, of course, with the usual number of room mates. Several days passed by; the new comer was growing very popular with the other girls as well as with the teachers. Her wardrobe was extensive, her manners attractive, and there seemed to be a certain charm about her that all recognized, but none could explain. She herself seemed happy, her disposition was pleasant and she laughed a great deal. Sometimes the girls couldn't understand why she laughed; but a slight explanation satisfied. Well, a month passed away; the young lady was a favorite, hardly less so with all the girls than with her room mates, and she was becoming quite accomplished. But one day she sent a trunk off for some reason and pretty soon she left quietly herself. Most of the household were astonished, and immediately the alarming story spread that she wasn't a girl at all. The teachers tried to hush it up, but it wouldn't be hushed. The room mates of the decamped young lady were besieged for information. Then the story got out of the school, it has been verified, and the result has been a perceptible commotion in society circles.

There is, I am told, no doubt that a bold and audacious fraud has been perpetrated on the managers of a school, and a smooth-faced youth of about twenty introduced into the boudoirs of a fashionable young ladies' seminary. Any wonder a sensation should ensue? The scamp has not been captured, and probably will not be, owing to a desire to avoid publicity in the matter on the part of the discreet, but nevertheless greatly irritated, matrons of the school. I have not been able to get the full particulars, but it would be improper to mention the name of the school; but if there are any other developments you may be further posted. This is given on the best authority. The room mates are left in a particularly embarassing position, but they have much sympathy, and I have heard and hope to hear no uncharitable insinuations.

STATE BREVITES.

HUNTINGDON ladies indulge in hair-pulling at social hops.

THE Nimrods bring deer into Altoona at the rate of fifteen a day.

UNIONTOWN has re-organized the Lecture Association for the winter.

THE crusade ladies of Meadville have established a Temperance Home.

MAYOR LOFTUS, of Scranton, has been arrested on a charge of perjury.

MR. J. M. PINKERTON died suddenly from heart disease, at Mercer, on Wednesday last.

CLEARFIELD folks say the condition of the village cemetery is a disgrace to the place.

THE Titusville Poultry Association will have a four days' fair, commencing December 8th.

GEORGE LABOR, one hundred and eleven years of age, died in Monroe county, on Monday.

BUTLER has repaired its lock-up, and the editors out there all say it is real comfortable now.

THERE are 1,000 building associations in Pennsylvania, with a combined membership of 100,000.

MIFFLIN county realized six hundred dollars from fines recently imposed on liquor dealers in that county.

MISS EMILY MONTGOMERY, organist in the Greensburg Presbyterian Church, was presented with a gold watch on Thanksgiving eve.,

REV. J. DAVIS, of Vanport, Beaver county, picked forty bushels of Golden Gate apples from one tree this fall. Who can equal that?

A WILD TURKEY, weighing forty pounds, was shot at Kittanning Point, on Monday. A whopper.—*Tarrone Herald.* Which, the turkey or the story?

MANY of the log-jobbers have all their logs cut and are ready for the teams to go to work. They are only waiting on snow.—Baltman's (Clearfield) *Journal.*

HON. P. GRAY MEEK, editor and proprietor of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, is in danger of losing his eyesight. He is obliged to stay in a darkened room at his home.

AN old-fashioned tea-party, the proceeds to be devoted to alleviating the wants of the distressed, was held over in Hollidaysburg last week, and over $200 was realized.

THE other day P. R. Miller, a sewing machine agent of Johnstown, was "Black-mailed" to the tune of $200 by an irate Benedict and his wife, who concocted a story of criminality with the woman.

TEN million wild geese passed over Johnstown last week.—*Johnstown Tribune.* As birds of a feather flock together, that "local" ought to know all about it—but the figures do seem a little steep.

THE *Clipper* suggests that the Freemasons of Brownsville sell their valuable real estate on Church street, and build, in the "Neck," a new hall, a part of which shall be devoted to a town hall, reading room, postoffice, &c.

THE amount of insurance on the buildings and stock destroyed by the fire at Meyersdale, on Monday last, is set down by the Somerset *Independent* at $17,000. The total loss foots up a considerably larger sum, but the amount is not stated.

MORE than half the temperance vote of Pennsylvania was polled in Allegheny county, the candidate for Auditor-General receiving 2,476. The next highest county was Luzerne, which gave 760 votes, and the third was Montgomery, with 192.

A PROMINENT lawyer of Bedford mysteriously disappeared last week. An alarm was created and the country round about searched, but all the trouble would have been saved had the Prothonotary known that he had locked the barrister in the vault where the records are kept.

IT IS a dangerous piece of business to speak of Tyrone's young men as "children." One young lady, the other evening, desiring to impress a young man with whom she was in conversation, of her affection towards him, addressed him as "my dear little child," when the young man very emphatically requested her to go where he will inevitably land if he does not mend his ways considerably.

GREENVILLE, PA.

The Prosperity of the Town—The Growth of the Past Two Years—Local Jottings Around Town.

Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

GREENVILLE, MERCER Co., Pa., November 30, 1874.

Our town has improved greatly in the last two years; where rows of wooden buildings stood two years ago, now stand large brick blocks, looking as nice and grand as most of the fine blocks of our cities. We have five hotels, and about fifty dry goods and grocery stores. Our college, better known as Greenville Hall, is completed, and is flourishing with about forty students in attendance. It is some distance out of town, and with no sidewalk approach, makes it very inconvenient for the ladies in wet weather.

The most of our manufacturing establishments have been running about two-thirds' time since cold weather set in, and others have gone into winter quarters, with closed doors. We all complain of money matters being so close.

Mr. James Sheakley is our Democratic Congressman from this district for the Forty-fourth Congress. Jim is a very good-looking fellow, but is a better judge of an oil well than he is of the duties of a Congressman.

We had a prize fight a short time ago between two pugilists over a bottle of whiskey; one of the party was not able to take his bitters for a day or so.

Last evening Messrs. Lininger and Dingman had a set to, Mr. Lininger carrying of the laurels, being two black eyes and a bloody nose. Our constable, Mr. Kreeps, just crept up in time to see them start for home. As usual no arrest were made.

Our prospects for sleighing are better now than they have been this season; we have about four inches of snow on the ground, and it is still snowing.

Our neighbour John Curn received a visit from a warm friend on Saturday morning; when he went away he left Johnnie without house or home. He says the insurance company is good for $2,000. B.

ORDINANCES.

NOTICE.—The following Ordinance relative to Street Improvements are published for information, in accordance with the provision of section 6 of an Act of Assembly, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled an act concerning Streets and Sewers in the city of Pittsburgh, approved March 20th, 1873:

SECTION 6. That no Ordinance or any improvement and no report of viewers shall be finally acted upon by both branches of Councils until at least one week after its representation and publication in official papers authorized to do the city printing.

And will be presented to Councils for final action at next meeting.

AN ORDINANCE—Providing for the election of certain city, ward and district officers by the qualified voters of the city, or of the wards, or of such districts.

WHEREAS, by the 24th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "A further supplement to the Acts incorporating the City of Pittsburgh, extending the boundaries, enlarging its corporate powers, and perfecting its municipal organization, and submitting the proposed consolidation to a vote of the people," approved April 6th, 1867, it is expressly provided that Councils shall appoint or provide by ordinance that the qualified voters of the city, or of the wards, or districts, as the case may be, shall elect all such city, ward or district officers as shall be necessary for the good government of the city, and for the due exercise of its corporate powers, and which shall have been provided for by Ordinance as to whose appointment or election provision is not herein made and is not provided for by any general law of the State. And all city officers whose term of office is not prescribed, and whose power and duties are not defined in this Act, shall perform such duties, exercise such powers, and continue in office for such term of time not less than one nor more than three years as shall be prescribed by Ordinance; but all the officers to be elected by the qualified voters shall be elected at the regular annual election for municipal officers. Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same,* That the qualified voters of the city shall, at the regular annual election to be held in the month of Febuary, A. D. 1876, and every year thereafter, at the regular election elect the following named officers, who shall be qualified and shall perform the duties prescribed by law and ordinance for them respectively, and such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed, viz.:

A suitable person who shall be regularly educated Civil Engineer to be City Engineer and Surveyor for the term of one year and until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

A suitable person to be City Assessor for like term, *et cetera.*

A suitable person to be City Gauger for like term, *et cetera.*

A suitable person to be Superintendent of the Markets for a like term, *et cetera.*

A suitable person to be Clerk of Markets for like term, *et cetera.*

A suitable person to be Wharf Master for like term, *et cetera.*

A suitable person to be Assessor of Water Rents for like term, *et cetera.*

A suitable person to be Superintendent of Water Works for like term, *et cetera.*

A suitable person to be Building Inspector for a like term, *et cetera.*

Provided, however, that the present incumbents shall continue in office and in the performance of the duties thereof until the officers herein provided for are duly elected and qualified and who, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, shall give bonds, the sum and bond of each to be approved by the Finance Committee.

SEC. 2. That the qualified voters of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th and 17th wards—to be designated in the First District—of the city shall at the times aforementioned elect one suitable person, who shall be Commissioner of Streets and Roads of such wards for like term, *et cetera.*

That the qualified voters of the 13th, 14th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th wards—to be designated the Second District—of the city shall at the times aforementioned elect one suitable person, who shall be Commissioner of Streets and Roads of such wards for like term, *et cetera.*

That the qualified voters of the 25th to the 36th wards inclusive—to be designated the Third District—of the city shall at the times aforementioned elect one suitable person as Board Measurer of such ward for a like term *et cetera.*

SEC. 3. That the following recited parts of ordinances be and the same are hereby repealed:

AN ORDINANCE—Fixing the term of office of the City Engineer.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of February, 1873, the term of office of the City Engineer shall be three years.

SEC. 2. That at the next annual election of city officers the Councils shall elect in the manner prescribed by law a City Engineer, to serve for the term of three years from the first day of February, 1873.

SEC. 3. That the City Code, title Engineer, section 1, shall be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 1. That Councils shall at the next annual election of city officers, and every three years thereafter, elect a suitable person, who shall be a regular educated Civil Engineer, to be City Engineer and Surveyor.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 30th day of December, A. D. 1872.

AN ORDINANCE—Changing the term of office of the Assessor of Water Rents from one to three years.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils Assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the term of office of the Assessor of Water Rents shall be three years, from and after the first day of February, 1873.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 30th day of December, A. D. 1872.

AN ORDINANCE—Changing the term of office of the Superintendent of the Water Works from one to three years.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the term of office of the Superintendent of the Water Works be three years from and after the first day of February, 1873.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 30th day of December, A. D. 1872.

AN ORDINANCE—Fixing the terms of the Street Commissioners of the First, Second and Third Districts.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That on and after the 1st day of February, 1873, the terms of office of the Street Commissioners of the First, Second and Third Districts shall be for three years each.

SEC. 2. That at the next annual election of city officers the Councils shall elect in the manner prescribed by law three Street Commissioners, each to serve for the term of three years, from the 1st day of February, 1873.

SEC. 3. That the city code, title Streets, section 6, shall be amended, to read as follows:

SEC. 6. That Councils shall, at the next annual election, and every three years thereafter, elect one suitable person as Street Commissioner of each of the first three districts, each of whom, before entering on the duties of his appointment, shall give bond in the sum of two thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 30th day of December, A. D. 1872.

AN ORDINANCE—Extending the term of office of all city officers, elected by Councils, not otherwise provided for, from one to three years.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the term of office of all city officers, elected by Councils and whose term of office is not otherwise provided for, shall be extended to three years.

SEC. 2. That at the next annual election of city officers, each ward and district officer shall be elected for the term of three years, and after February 1st, 1873.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 6th day of January, A. D. 1873.

AN ORDINANCE—Fixing the term of office of the Superintendent and Clerk of Markets.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the 1st day of February, 1873, the term of office of the Superintendent and Clerk of Markets shall be three years each.

SEC. 2. That at the next annual election of city officers the Councils shall elect in the manner prescribed by law a Superintendent of Markets and Clerk of Markets, to serve for the term of three years from the 1st day of February, 1873.

SEC. 3. That the city code, title markets, section 1, shall be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 1. That Councils shall, at the next annual election of city officers, and every three years thereafter, elect one suitable person as Superintendent of Markets, and one suitable person as Clerk of Markets.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1873.

AN ORDINANCE—Changing the term of office of Building Inspector.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that on and after the 1st day of February, A. D. 1873, the term of office of Building Inspector shall be three years.

SEC. 2. That at the next annual election of city officers, the Councils shall elect in the manner prescribed by law, a City Engineer, to serve for the term of three years from the 1st day of February, 1873.

SEC. 3. That the city code, title buildings, section 1, shall be amended as follows:

SEC. 1. That Councils shall, at the next annual election of city officers, and every three years thereafter, elect a suitable person, who shall have served a regular apprenticeship to the house carpentering or bricklaying business, and afterwards been engaged, for at least seven years, in working in, or carrying on such business, as Inspector of Buildings in the city of Pittsburgh.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1873.

SEC. 3. That the city code, title Streets, section 6, shall be amended, to read as follows:

SEC. 6. That Councils shall, at the next annual election, and every three years thereafter, elect one suitable person as Street Commissioner of each of the first three districts, each of whom, before entering on the duties of his appointment, shall give bond in the sum of two thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 30th day of December, A. D. 1872.

AN ORDINANCE—Extending the term of office of all city officers, elected by Councils, not otherwise provided for, from one to three years.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That on and after the 1st day of February, 1873, the terms of office of the Superintendent and Clerk of Markets shall be three years each.

SEC. 2. That at the next annual election of city officers the Councils shall elect in the manner prescribed by law a Superintendent of Markets and Clerk of Markets, to serve for the term of three years from the 1st day of February, 1873.

SEC. 3. That the city code, title markets, section 1, shall be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 1. That Councils shall, at the next annual election of city officers, and every three years thereafter, elect one suitable person as Superintendent of Markets, and one suitable person as Clerk of Markets.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1873.

AN ORDINANCE—Changing the term of office of Building Inspector.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that on and after the 1st day of February, A. D. 1873, the term of office of Building Inspector shall be three years.

SEC. 2. That at the next annual election of city officers, the Councils shall elect in the manner prescribed by law, a City Engineer, to serve for the term of three years from the 1st day of February, 1873.

SEC. 3. That the city code, title buildings, section 1, shall be amended as follows:

SEC. 1. That Councils shall, at the next annual election of city officers, and every three years thereafter, elect a suitable person, who shall have served a regular apprenticeship to the house carpentering or bricklaying business, and afterwards been engaged, for at least seven years, in working in, or carrying on such business, as Inspector of Buildings in the city of Pittsburgh.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1873.

AN ORDINANCE—Extending the term of office of the Road Commissioner of the First, Second and Third Districts.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the term of office of the Road Commissioner of the First, Second and Third Districts, be changed from the term of one year to that of three years, on and after the 1st day of February next.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1873.

SEC. 4. That the Mayor, in issuing his notice or proclamation of the election of other city officers, shall include in such notice the above named offices, *et cetera.*

SEC. 5. That any ordinance, or part of ordinance, which requires the City Councils to elect any Street or Road Commissioner, or any of the aforementioned officers, or which in any manner conflicts with the passage of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

E. S. MORROW, Clerk.

Brine for Preserving Butter.

The Duchess *Farmer* says: To three gallons of brine strong enough to bear an egg add a quarter of a pound of nice white sugar and one tablespoonful of saltpetre. Boil the brine, and when it is cold strain carefully. Make your butter into rolls, and wash each roll separately in a clean white muslin cloth, tying up with a string. Pack a large jar full, weight the butter down, and pour over the brine until all is submerged. This will keep really good butter perfectly sweet and fresh for the whole year. Be careful to not put upon ice butter that you wish to keep for any length of time. In summer, when the heat will not admit of butter being made into rolls, pack closely in small jars, and using the same brine, allow it to cover the butter to the depth of at least four inches. This excludes the air and answers very nearly as well as the first method suggested.

Honey Dew.

A. H. R. Bryant, Kaufman, Texas, says: "Some two years since I was attracted, by the hum of bees, to a box cider that stood in my yard, and when I looked for the cause, I found not only the leaves of the tree covered with honey dew, but the limbs, and also the weeds and grass underneath, liberally covered with honey dew. On my first examination I did not find the aphis, and came to the conclusion that it was sure enough, honey dew from the atmosphere; but, on a closer inspection, I found the young, tender twigs—which are very green —literally covered with a very green aphis, (plant louse), hence the abundance of the so-called honey dew, that was literally dripping from the tree to the weeds and grass below."

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WE ARE OFFERING

Unusual Bargains

IN

VASES,

TOILET SETS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Mantle Ornaments,

In order to make room for our

EXTENSIVE FALL IMPORTATIONS.

The Table Ware Department

Will always be found complete with the latest and best shapes in the market, comprising a full stock of Decorated, Gold Band and Plain White China, English Stone China, Fine Parisian Granite Ware and cheaper grades of Ware, which we import direct and sell at the lowest prices.

Decorated Chamber Ware,

We offer the largest stock, greatest variety at prices that defy competition.

Geo. H. Garber & Co.,

189 LIBERTY STREET.

GEO. W. BIGGS,

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FOUR DOORS ABOVE SIXTH AVENUE.

OFFER FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

A large and elegant stock of

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WATCHES,

Stone, Cameo and Gold Sets,

RANGING FROM $15 UPWARD.

SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS,

IN KARAT RINGS.

DRESS AND BAND

Bracelets,

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AND

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Have you money to loan, or do you want to borrow?

Have you a Farm, House and Lot, Goods and Chattels or Merchandise of any kind to sell?

Do you want to buy a Farm, House and Lot, Goods and Chattels or Merchandise of any kind?

Have you a Farm, House and Lot, or Rooms to let?

Do you want to rent a Farm, House and Lot or Rooms?

Do you want to make an assignment or consignment of your Farm, House and Lot, Goods and Chattels or Merchandise of any kind?

Do you want to sell Real Estate, Goods or Chattels or Merchandise at Public Sale or Auction,

Do you want a Book-keeper, Clerk, Salesman or Journeyman?

Do you want a situation of any kind?

Call on or address,

JOHN McDOWELL,

51 WEST DIAMOND STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

I do most respectfully solicit a share of your patronage. My study shall be to please and give satisfaction to all who may call upon or address me on business. Yours Respectfully,

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3 cars prime white Oats,
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2 cars shelled Corn,
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Of all styles and qualities at

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Black and Colored Dress Silks,
New Black Dress Goods,
Bright Plaids, French Merinos, all colors,
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FURS, FURS,

Of all desirable kinds,

At Much Less than Usual Prices.

Ladies' Made-up Suits,
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MOURNING SHAWLS,

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AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
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DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Andrew J. Lee,
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper
A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
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CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business entrusted.
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CAPITAL.....$200,000.
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5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from active non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 5, 1874.

There is absolutely nothing new in our city finances. The near approach of the Congressional session of Congress has brought its usual lull, until the views of the President in his message shall be seen. The announcement that the message of the President and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will both strongly urge the fixing of a time for a return to specie payments will have a tendency to unsettle financial affairs again. The resumption of specie payments is unquestionably a desirable thing if it can *be maintained*, and provided the means of accomplishing it are not such as to cause disasters that would overbalance the good sought to be accomplished. There seems but little probability of any renewal of the old blundering plan of resumption by contracting the currency, as essayed by Secretary McCullough, for the reason that the Government has no surplus revenue at present. But there is a possibility that with the gradual recovery of the country from the panic the revenue may increase so as to leave a surplus, and, if so, this would be the means of resumption. But if contraction of the greenback currency is the method proposed for a return to specie payments it will cause depreciation in the value of property to a greater extent than the mere difference in value of gold and greenbacks now, because the national banks would begin at once to withdraw their circulation and sell their bonds for gold. The object for doing this would be two-fold. First, to escape from the obligation to redeem their notes either in specie, of which there would be too small a stock in the country, or in greenbacks which had been rendered scarce by contraction. Second, to escape the loss of from 1 to 12 per cent. premium on their bonds. It may be argued that this loss of premium on the bonds is only nominal; that they could sell the bonds for the same amount of *gold* after resumption that they can now, and that the same amount of gold will buy at least the same if not a greater amount of commodities than now. But it must be remembered that banks do not deal in commodities, they deal only in *debts*, and that the loss of 10 or 12 per cent. currency premium on their bonds is to them an actual loss of legal tender capital with which to pay debts. A contraction of the present paper currency without a *pervious* provision of some other currency to fill the vacuum caused by the contraction would inevitably cause distress and eventually result in the same kind of a pressure to turn both debts and commodities into the circulating medium as was experienced in the panic.

—The debt of the Commonwealth on the 30th of November, the end of the fiscal year 1874, was $24,568,635 37. Of this amount $4,425,500 bears 6 per cent. interest in gold, and $19,326,000 6 per cent. currency. Of this latter sum the interest has been stopped on $135,500, and $190,669 68 bears no interest. Of Chambersburg certificates there is outstanding $83,032 96, and of Agricultural College Land Scrip Fund of Pennsylvania there is $200,000.

—The net earnings of the railroad soperated in the United States in 1871 were $141,746,404; 1872, $165,754,373; 1873, $183,819,502; or, in 1873, about one hundred and eighty-four millions, notwithstanding the fact that the panic of the fall of that year cut down earnings at least twenty millions. It is also estimated that $75,000,000 were expended in permanent improvements, which would undoubtedly have been spared had the panic been foreseen. As it was, the net earnings, good, bad and indifferent, amounted to a small fraction less than 3½ per cent. on the aggregated share capital. Experience proves that railway traffic in America increases 10 per cent. a year for several years after the completion of the road.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	112¾	111¾
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	120¼	120¼
5-20 1862	112¾	113
" 1864	114¾	114¾
" 1865	116¼	116¼
" 1865 new	118¾	116¼
" 1867	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons	119¾	119¾
10-40's	113¼	112¾
Currency 6's	116¾	116
New 5 per cents.	112¾	112¾
10-40's—coupons	114¾	114
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101¾	101¾
Erie	27¼	27¼
L. S.	97	96
C. C. & I.	10¾	10
St. Paul	39¾	39
Do Pref.		57¼
Michigan Southern	80¾	80¾
Do. Central	77¼	77¼
North Western Common	46	46¾
Do. Pref.		61
Rock Island	101¾	101¾
Cleveland & Pittsbu.gh	87	88¾
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾
Western Union Telegraph	82¾	82¾
Ohio & Mississippi	21¾	22¾
Union Pacific	36¼	36¼
Toledo & Wabash	31¾	31¼
Adams Express	116	114
American Express	65	65
U. S. Express	65¾	65
W., Fargo & Co. Express	82¾	83
A. & P. Pref.		16¾
Fort Wayne		96¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25¾	26¾
Panama		115
Iron Mountain		26¼

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna Central	52¼	
" scrip	105¾	105¾
Reading	54	
United Cos. of N. J.	129¾	129¾
Oil Creek	3¾	3¾
Lehigh Valley	61¾	
Central Transportation	43	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	91	
P. C. & St. L. 7's		74¾

NEW YORK, December 4, 1874.

Money opened at 3½@5 and closed at 4. Prime mercantile paper is unchanged, although the tendency is toward higher rates. Sterling was dull at 484¼@485 for sixty days and 489¾@490 for sight. The imports of dry goods for the week were $1,273,593. The customs receipts were $385,000. Gold opened at 112¾, and closed at 111¾, the two extremes of the day. The borrowing rates were 1, 2, and finally 1¾ per cent. Loans were also made flat. The decline was caused by a gain of bullion by the Bank of England and considerable sales of long gold. The Treasury disbursements were $337,000. The clearings were $31,000,000. The specie engagement for to-morrow are $1,000,000. Government bonds were slightly lower, in sympathy with gold. State bonds were quiet, except Tennessee, which were better. Railroad bonds were active and strong. Stocks opened firm at ¼@¾ advance over the closing quotations of yesterday. As the morning advanced a decline all round took place of ¼@¾ per cent., after which the market became active and strong, and an advance of ½@¾ occurred. During the afternoon a general "hammering" took place, with Pacific Mail as the point of attack, large blocks of which were thrown on the market, and the price went off from 41¾ to 41¼, the lowest price being touched at the close. The decline in other active shares ranged from ¼ to ½ per cent. The quarrel between the directors of the Pacific Mail Company was the direct cause of the decline in that stock. It is thought that Rufus Hatch will be elected President of the company in place of Russell Sage. The sales to-day aggregated 175,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Western Union, 20,000 Northwestern common, 5,000 Rock Island, 10,000 St. Paul common, 5,000 Erie, 22,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Ohios, 12,000 Wabash, and 11,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120½@5-20's of '62, 113; do of '64, 114¾; do of '65, 116¾; do new, 118¾; do of '67, 119¾; do of '68, 120¼; new 4s 112¾; 10-40s, 114; currency 6s, 116¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 6s, 87½; Tennessee, old, 78; do new, 77; Virginia new, 68; do old, 38; North Carolina, old, 22; do new, 12¾.

Stocks.—Canton, 59; Western Union Telegraph Company, 82¾; Adams Express, 123; Wells, Fargo & Co., 82½; American Express, 63; United States Express, 64; Quicksilver, 33¾; Pacific Mail, 41½; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 27¼; do preferred, 42; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 78½; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 88¾; Northwestern common, 46¼; do preferred, 61; Rock Island, 101¾; New Jersey Central, 106¾; St. Paul, 39; do preferred, 57; Toledo & Wabash, 31¾; do preferred, 43; Fort Wayne, 95½; Terre Haute, 8½; do preferred, 26; Chicago & Alton, 101½; do, preferred, 105½; Ohio & Mississippi, 22½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 65; Burlington & Quincy, 104½; Lake Shore, 80½; Panama, 116; Illinois Central, 96½; Union Pacific, 35¾; Central Pacific, 96¾; Union, 93; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾.

LONDON, December 5, P. M.—The weather was foggy. The discount in open market for three months bills is 5-7-16 per cent., or 9-16 below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £180,000. Consols for money, 91⅝@91¾; account, 92; 5-20's of '65, 106¾; do of '67, 109¾; 10-40's, 104¾; new 5s, 103; Erie, 24¾@25; do preferred, New York Central, 102¾.

PARIS, December 3.—Rentes 87½f.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, December 4, 1874.

We have nothing new to note in the general merchandise markets. Trade seems to be moving along quietly, but, notwithstanding it does not come up to what it usually is at this particular season of the year, it is hoped and expected that there will be a general revival next month, after the business of the old year has been straightened up. There are more hopeful signs from the West. It is reported that Chicago has received 40,000,000 more for her corn, or an increase of fifty per cent. over last year, with six weeks' supply yet due. The supply of hogs in the Northwest is equally in advance of last year, and, it is estimated, will yield to Chicago alone sixty to the amount of $85,000,000. The whole West has had a beautiful grain harvest, and while wheat is low other grains bring good average prices.

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BREADSTUFFS.—Flour is dull and unchanged; sales of 300 barrels family at $5 50@6; 200 barrels extra at $4 75@5 25; 100 barrels XX at $5 50@6; 100 barrels XXX at $6@6 50; 100 barrels family at $6 50@7; 100 barrels Spring Wheat extra at $5 50@6; 100 barrels Minnesota extra at $5 50@6; 100 barrels Spring Wheat XXX at $6@6 50; 100 barrels Minnesota XXX at $6@6 50; 100 barrels Ohio XXX at $6@6 50; 100 barrels Ohio family at $6 50@7; 100 barrels Minnesota family at $6 50@7; 100 barrels Patent at $7@7 50; 100 barrels Fancy at $7 50@8; 100 barrels Spring Wheat Patent at $7 50@8; 100 barrels Minnesota Patent at $7 50@8; 100 barrels Ohio Patent at $7 50@8; 100 barrels Fancy at $8@8 50; 100 barrels Spring Wheat Fancy at $8@8 50; 100 barrels Minnesota Fancy at $8@8 50; 100 barrels Ohio Fancy at $8@8 50; 100 barrels Rye Flour at $5 50@6; 100 barrels Graham at $5 50@6; 100 barrels Buckwheat Flour at $3 50@4; 100 barrels Corn Meal at $3 50@4; 100 barrels Feed at $20@21; 100 barrels Middlings at $20@21; 100 barrels Shorts at $20@21; 100 barrels Chop at $20@21.

CORN MEAL.—Steady at $3 50@4 for Yellow and $3 50@4 for White.

WHEAT.—Dull and lower; sales of 1,000 bushels Red at $1 30@1 32; 1,000 bushels Amber at $1 35@1 37; 1,000 bushels White at $1 40@1 42.

CORN.—Dull and lower; sales of 1,000 bushels Ear at 60@61c; 1,000 bushels Shelled at 58@59c.

OATS.—Dull and lower; sales of 1,000 bushels at 45@46c.

RYE.—Dull and lower; sales of 1,000 bushels at 85@90c.

BARLEY.—Dull and lower; sales of 1,000 bushels at $1 10@1 15.

BUTTER.—Dull and lower; sales of 1,000 pounds Roll at 30@32c; 1,000 pounds Prints at 32@35c; 1,000 pounds Tubs at 30@32c.

EGGS.—Dull and lower at 28@30c.

CHEESE.—Dull and lower at 13@14c.

POTATOES.—Dull and lower at $1 50@1 75 per bushel.

ONIONS.—Dull and lower at $3@3 50 per barrel.

APPLES.—Dull and lower at $3@3 50 per barrel.

CRANBERRIES.—Dull and lower at $10@12 per barrel.

HAY.—Dull and lower at $20@22 per ton.

HIDES.—Dull and lower at 10@11c.

TALLOW.—Dull and lower at 6@6½c.

SEEDS.—Timothy, $2 50@2 75; Clover, $6@6 50; Flaxseed, $2 50@2 75.

WHISKY.—Dull and lower at $1 05.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork, $20@20 50; Bacon, shoulders, 9½@10c; clear sides, 12@12½c; Hams, 13@14c; Lard, 12½@13c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Dec. 4, 1874.

There was an easier feeling in Crude to-day, and prices, as compared with yesterday, were a trifle lower; quoted, for immediate shipment, at 77½@80, with sales at the outside figure. As noted in our last, several tugs have gone to Parker with barges, and there will be considerable oil brought down on this water. The railroad Company have not attempted to stop the receipts by this route, as yet, and if the river only keeps up for a few days, and the indications are that it will, our refiners will be able to get all the oil they want for the present, and by the time it is exhausted, it is expected the "conduit will be in working operation. Refined continues quiet but steady, with sales at 10½, delivered in Baltimore, equal to about 8¾ on cars here. There is no demand whatever for Philadelphia delivery. Messrs. Livingston Bros. have just completed a shipment of 8,000 cases and 500 barrels refined oil, to South America. It goes from here to New Orleans by river.

The Barrel trade continues very dull, and prices are nominally unchanged; countries, $1,20@1,25; city make, $1,35.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Brilliant O W	150
Greer & C	Riverside O W	467
Greer & C	Loma Oil W	154
Greer & C	Sunbeam O W	154
Greer & C	Keystone O W	235
G M Robinson	Crystal O W	224
G M Robinson	Freedom O W	75
Total		1,478

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK—American Pig.—The market continues without improvement, small sales being made at our quotations. With the exception of one company whose stock is very large, the Lehigh furnaces have no great amount of iron on hand. It is thought by many well informed people that the furnaces most favorably located are able to make iron at least without loss at present prices. This is particularly the case with the coal and strong companies. Prices are rather weak this week, and we note the sale of 1,000 tons of Gray Forge, made on the Lehigh, at a private price which, however, we are informed is less than $20 on the furnace bank. We quote No 1 Foundry, $26@27; No 2 Foundry, $25@26; Gray Forge, $22@24. Scotch Pig.—The stock of Scotch Pig continues very small, only 500 tons have arrived since our last, but was nearly all previously sold. Some small lots now on the way are offered, but there does not seem to be much disposition to buy. We quote Coltness, $40@41; Glengarnock, $38; Eglinton, $37@38. Bar.—The price of the Eastern mills is nominally 2.8 cents, but the Western mills are laying down iron in this market at 2.50c, even for small orders, and are bear on sale at 2¾c, four months. Rails.—The Canadian Pacific Road has made contracts for about 40,000 tons of English Steel Rails, to be delivered in Montreal up to October next. Of this quantity the Mersey Steel and Iron Company took 20,000 tons, Guest & Co., 5,000 tons, and the Aberdare Iron Company 5,000 tons. The price is understood to be about £5, gold. We quote American Iron Rails, $56@58, currency, at mill, and foreign, $47@50, gold.—*Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA.—The situation of the Iron market remains without especial change for either better or worse. The period of the Centennial agitation has arrived without the slightest sign of the spurt in trade which is generally looked for at this season. The meeting of manufacturers to take some steps toward lessening the output of pig iron, fixed for the 16th instant, is looked forward to with some interest—a few in the trade believing it will be productive of benefit, while the majority think nothing will be accomplished. A few transactions are noted in the contest between the boilers and mill owners of Pittsburgh, the final conference in which is placed for the coming week. No new movement has come in the contest between the boilers and mill owners of the Eastern market of Western cutting in prices. In Railroad Iron there is more doing, with perhaps less actual transactions made, as the companies are now

HOME NEWS.

The Colored Revelers.

The colored persons who were arrested at Ashland Hall, on Wylie avenue, early yesterday morning were brought before Acting Mayor McMasters at the hearing and fined in sums varying from one to five dollars and costs. Henry Wright who was seen to throw a bottle, and who was supposed to have been officer Harrison's assailant, and Charles Brown, the ringleader, were fined $25 and costs. Officer Harrison, who was not dangerously injured, will be able to resume duty again in a few days.

Gas in Allegheny.

The Gas Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening and adopted the resolution referred to them by Common Council, to the effect that the city will only pay eighty cents per thousand cubic feet of gas used in the public buildings and street lamps, instead of ninety cents as heretofore. The clerk was directed to notify the company of this action.

Ten gas lamps were ordered to be erected. A statement was submitted by the Controller, showing that the committee had expended $22,856.53 so far during the year, and still had $2,993.97 on hand.

Adjourned.

City Hall Contracts.

Yesterday's session of the City Hall Auditing Committee was devoid of anything of special interest. The gas-fitting contract, awarded to Weldon & Kelly for the sum of $800, they being the lowest bidders, was examined and approved. Mr. King demurred to the item $221.70 for "extra work," and claimed that specifications should be adhered to, and that Mr. Kerr being paid $20,000 for seeing to things, the "extra work" should come out of his own pocket. He said that every bill that had come in had extras, which he thought ought to have been charged to Mr. Kerr. Mr. King also objected to the payment of freight on the McIntyre tile contract, but the Auditors endeavored to explain to him that the sum paid for freight was deducted from Mr. McIntyre's bill. The Board will meet again on Monday.

Wills Probated.

The will of Matthew Jones, a colored barber, late of the city of Pittsburgh, was admitted to probate in the Register's office yesterday. Decedent makes the following disposal of his property; to his niece Virginia Thompson, he gives his residence at No. 36 Diamond square, and to his wife certain property on Wylie street; to his surviving brothers and sisters, and their children, all the property bought of Henry Reis; also all the property conveyed by John D. Tucker to decedent during his life, each to share alike; to his wife all his real estate in Twenty-first ward, city, together with his personal property, except the piano, organ and chairs in the parlor of his late residence which is given to Virginia Thompson. Lucy Jones is appointed sole executrix, and the instrument is dated November 16, 1874.

The will of High Hammond, late of this city, was filed in the Register's office yesterday morning. Decedent bequeaths to his wife, Alice Hammond, all his property, both real and personal, and, after her death, directs that his residence shall be given to his niece, Alice Lindsay, and also to her a lot in the Tenth ward. To decedents nephew, Samuel Lindsay, is given two lots of ground in Plum township, about fifty acres in all. Alice Lindsay is appointed sole executrix.

In Memoriam.

Mention has heretofore been made in our columns of the death of Mr. Wm. Miller, one of the most highly esteemed residents of the North Side. The estimation in which he was held is set forth in the following resolutions passed at a meeting of the Bellevue Borough Council on Wednesday evening:

WHEREAS, By a sudden dispensation of Providence, we have been called upon to mourn the death of our friend and associate, William Miller, Esq., treasurer of this borough. Therefore,

Resolved, That we feel it our duty to express in this manner, our sorrow at the loss of one of our oldest and most respected citizens, genial, upright and honorable in all the walks of life, and who, in a public capacity, was faithful and devoted to the best interests of our borough.

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be extended to his bereaved widow and the family of which he was a member; that while we can do nothing to mitigate their deep sorrow, we are satisfied they will take comfort from the assurance that he was prepared to depart and is now realizing a more glorious existence.

Resolved, That we will attend his funeral in a body, and that these proceedings be recorded on the minutes of Council and a copy sent to the widow of the deceased.

GEO. TOMLINSON, Burgess.
J. J. MCCORMICK, Secretary.

23d CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

R. P. Nevin, Esq., a Candidate.

The call on R. P. Nevin, Esq., to become a candidate for the unexpired term of Hon. E. McJunkin, resigned, and his acceptance of the same appears in to-day's paper. The call is signed by many influential citizens of Allegheny city, and we do not take much stock in "calls" we can't say that his coming out has created any excitement in political circles. As we understand it, Mr. Nevin proposes to run as an Independent candidate, and will consent to be voted for by all parties, irrespective of creed or color. There is no doubt but what Mr. Nevin is capable of filling the position, and would, for the short time the term is for, represent the district well; but, as we have already expressed our preference for Mr. Thompson of Butler, and believe his county is entitled to it, we see no reason for changing.

SUCCESS ON SECOND TRIAL.

Robbery of a Furniture Store in Allegheny.

On Thursday afternoon two well dressed young men entered the furniture store of of Messrs. Gaus & Loeffler, at No. 187 Ohio street, Allegheny, and one of them asked to be shown a set of parlor furniture. Mr. Gaus took him to the second story to exhibit the goods, and after examining them they returned to the first floor, when the two young men took their leave, stating that they would call again. Having occasion to go to his money drawer shortly after the departure of his visitors, he found that one of the men, during his absence from the room with the other, had almost succeeded in wrenching off the fastening of the drawer and abstracting $75 that it contained. He returned, however, in time to defeat the object of the thief. Yesterday Mr. Gaus related the affair to a number of friends, and said it would prove such a lesson to him that he would not be caught napping again. During the afternoon he was obliged to leave his store room for a moment to answer a call from a gentleman who had driven up in front of the establishment. Upon returning he found that in his brief absence some one had entered the store, and this time succeeded in getting the money drawer open and taking $16 from it. He is not so much elated over the second attempt as over the first.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

Pay Rolls Approved and Minor Matters Attended to.

The Water Committee met last night in City Hall.

A number of petitions from impecunious parties for exoneration from payment of water tax were granted.

A bill from the South Side Water Company, amounting to $100, for furnishing the South Side market house with water until April last 1873, was referred to the Market Committee.

The following November pay rolls of the old water works were read and approved.

Salaries	$ 408 20
Lower works	1,246 44
Upper works	431 33
Lawrenceville works	321 25
Street hands	704 76
Monthly bills for coal &c	5,266 76
	$8,378 80

Balance in appropriation Dec 1st. 1874 $9,374 79
November expenditures $8,378 80
Balance $ 995 99

The Committee recommended the adoption of Atkinson's ferrule shut off to lessin the trouble and expense in case of the bursting of a street main or supply pipe.

Messrs Brown, Watson and Goldthorpe were appointed to examine and report regarding a patent grate which it is proposed to introduce into the furnaces of the new Water Works.

Adjourned.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

The case of the mortgage creditors of the Derby Coal Company occupied the attention of this Court during the day, in which, it is said, about $275,000 is involved.

U. S. Circuit Court.

[*Before Judge McKennan.*]

W. A. Gibson vs. R. F. Clow; an action in equity. Argued by counsel and still on trial before this Court.

District Court.

(*Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.*)

In the case of Elizabeth McKean vs. Elkins, Bly & Co., a verdict was returned for plaintiff for $3,500.

The jury in the case of Eliza C. Reimenschneider vs. John M. Knierem, taken up Thursday, retired yesterday morning and is still out.

The case of John Huckenstein vs. Stewart Scott an action to recover $375 on a building contract, has been submitted to the jury.

The case of Clara, Robert, Emma J., Lilly and Elmer E. Montooth, by their guardian, J. B. Stewart vs.S. Montooth, W. Montooth, William Graham and wife, John Lydin and Clara Smith by their guardian *ad litem* Baird Patterson, Esq., and Jacob Lapp, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Devere and Mrs. Givens, is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick. This is an action of ejectment for a lot of ground in the Seventh ward, Wylie street, containing a front of twenty-four feet, and extending in depth one hundred and twenty-four feet.

City of Allegheny vs. James Wilson; an action to recover an assessment for the grading of the Perrysville road. On trial before Judge Ewing.

Common Pleas Court.

(*Before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.*)

William Moonshine vs. J. B. Poor; proceedings in equity to allow the sale of certain leases. Decree allowing sale made final by the Court.

Notice—that S. S. Marvin & Co. have added to their list of Superior Biscuit, Cracker and Cakes a *new* biscuit called "*Combination*," in which will be found a great variety of Biscuit, Crackers, &c. SW

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

THE Presbytery of Allegheny will meet at Sewickley next Tuesday.

REV. MR. HERZBERGER, of the South Side, has recovered from a severe attack of quinsy.

PINE trees will soon be in demand for trimming the churches, and for the usual home customs.

A REVIVAL meeting is in progress in the Third Methodist Church, this city, Rev. J. H. Hull pastor.

REV. J. P. HUNTER, pastor of the South Pittsburgh Baptist church, baptised eleven persons recently.

THE teachers of the Soho Baptist Mission school have resolved to have preaching at 3:30 every Sunday afternoon.

THE Presbyterian church of Millvale has just completed a comfortable parsonage for its new pastor, Rev. J. M. Shields.

THE family of the Rev. J. M. Shields, will remove from Beaver and settle down in their new home at Millvale next week.

W. C. MORELAND, Esq., will address the Sunday school of the Bingham street M. E. church, to-morrow afternoon at half past one o'clock.

THE noon meeting at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-day will be led by W. K. Jennings, Esq. Singing by T. P. Bliss—subject, "The Denial."

THE second meeting of the Woman's Missionary Association will be held in the Fourth avenue Baptist Church, on Thursday, December 10th.

THE Local Preachers' Association of South Pittsburgh District convenes at California, Washington county, Pa., December 5. Programme for 5th and 6th.

REV. J. D. HERR, of the Penn Avenue Baptist church, has recently received thirteen persons. He has organized a Normal class for the study of the Bible.

DURING the month of November, one hundred and seventeen candidates for the ministry were received under the care of the Presbyterian Board of Education.

A CHILDREN'S meeting will be held at Christ M. E. Church this afternoon, at which there will be a blackboard service and singing by P. P. Bliss, of Chicago.

THE Month's Mind of Rev. Dennis O'Brien will take place at St. Andrew's church, Manchester, on the morning of the 15th inst. The Office will commence at nine o'clock.

THE Mount Washington Baptist Church and congregation visited Rev. G. J. Brensinger's residence on Thanksgiving evening, leaving substantial tokens of their friendship.

REV. T. J. KNAPP, late of Parkersburg, and family, arrived at Sewickley last Thursday, and preached his first sermon as pastor of the Sewickley Baptist Church, last Sabbath.

THE Rev. M. A. Gault will preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian church, corner of Sandusky and South Diamond streets, this evening, on to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

REV. J. S. MALONE, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, will preach in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, (Rev. Dr. Murray pastor), to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock.

"MODERN MATERIALISM" will be the subject of Dr. A. A. Hodge's lecture, in the First Presbyterian church, on the 17th inst., under the auspices of the Franklin Literary Society.

REV. A. J. BONSALL, of the Thirty-seventh Street Baptist church, closed his meetings last week. He has baptised twenty-one persons, and others have been added by letter and experience.

REV. DR. A. K. BELL, formerly of the Sandusky street Baptist Church, recently received a call to the pastorate of the New Castle Church, but declined it, on account of other engagements.

THE various branches of the Evangelical Alliance are issuing calls for the Week of Prayer, to begin January 3, 1875. The Week of Prayer is now one of the accepted institutions of Christendom.

COMMUNION SERVICES will be held in St. Peter's Episcopal church to-morrow. The services in the morning will commence at nine o'clock and will take the place of the Sunday school services.

REV. THOMAS D. LOGAN, of Allegheny, has accepted a call extended to him by the Second Presbyterian church, of Meadville, and will enter on his pastorate on the third Sunday of the present month.

REV. S. S. GILSON, pastor of the Uniontown Presbyterian church will address the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh, Monday evening, December 6th. Subject: "Elijah on Mount Carmel."

REV. J. W. ALSPACH, of the St. John's Reformed charge, Somerset Classes, has received a call to the Sugar Creek charge, Allegheny Classis. He has not yet fully made up a decided judgment as to its acceptance.

THE special meetings held at Smithfield street M. E. church, Rev. A. W. Smith pastor, for several weeks, have been brought to a close, during which time eighty have been converted, and about sixty added to the church.

THE missionary work of the Pittsburgh Baptist Association will require for the next year about $4,000, and the members of the churches are asked to contribute on an average one dollar each, which will meet the demand.

BISHOP KERFOOT recommends that the Rectors of the various churches in his Diocese observe the special service provided for "special intercession in behalf of missions, on the third Sunday in Advent, December 13th.

REV. C. BERCHERS, late of New Albany, Ind., has received a call to the pastorate of the St. James Reformed congregation of this city. We understand he has accepted, and will immediately enter upon the work in his new field.

THE Monongahela City Church is without a pastor. Rev. J. A. J. Lightburn, of West Va., preached for them last Sabbath day. Mr. Van Vorhis proposes to carry the debt of $1,400 on their new edifice at a very moderate rate of interest.

THE branch of the Christian Church, known as the United Brethren, have just arrived at their hundredth year. One of their pastors has just written a book which gives a fine review of their origin, progress, and aims as a denomination.

THE joint anniversary of the Sunday School Union and the Tract Society of the M. E. Church, will be held at Akron, Ohio, commencing to-day and continuing until next Wednesday. A number of Pittsburgher's will be in attendance.

REVIVAL services are being held nightly in Fourth avenue Baptist church and seekers and convert's are increasing. Rev. Elwin Burnham, the Boston Evangelist, preaches to-morrow morning and evening, and Dr. Pearson will baptize several believers.

IT is said that Bishop Ames decided at the Minnesota Conference, that a woman cannot legally hold the office of steward in our church. Sorry for that; for some of them would make better stewards than some men who have been tried in that capacity.—*Christian Advocate.*

THERE will be a children's service in the Union M. E. church, corner Manhattan street and Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, to-morrow afternoon, commencing at half-past one o'clock. The pastor, Rev. W. A. Davidson, D. D., will be assisted by Major Whittle and Prof. Bliss.

YESTERDAY, between 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M. over 100 tickets for the Young Men's meeting in Opera House, on Sunday night, were given out at Hale's music store, being every seat in the orchestra and orchestra circle, and also a considerable number in the dress circle. The gallery will be open to those who have no tickets.

THE December meeting of the Sunday school convention of the Pittsburgh Sunday School Association, is to be held at McKeesport. The committee have not fixed upon the date of the meeting, but it will doubtless be held on the 17th and 18th inst. It is proposed to hold at the same time and place a meeting on behalf of local missions.

THE services connected with a protracted and communion meeting in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, on Sixth avenue, will commence on to-morrow. Meetings every night next week and communion on the following Sabbath. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Squier, will be assisted by Rev. Mr. Hail, of Ohio, during the meetings.

THE church of Bridgewater, Presbytery of Allegheny, will not obtain the pastoral services of Rev. Robert Dickson, D. D., after all. At his earnest request, on account of his family's health, the Second church of New Albany consented reluctantly to the dissolution of the pastoral relation. But the Presbytery would not even for this potent reason allow Dr. Dickson to leave.

THE second lecture in the Y. M. C. A., course, will be delivered to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock by Prof. S. T. Lowrie, of the Western Theological Seminary. Subject: "The Internal Evidences of the Bible." Last Sunday the Association rooms was not not large enough for the audience, and the lecture to-morrow will be delivered in the Second Presbyterian church, on Penn street.

Two persons were recently baptized into the fellowship of the Sandusky street church by Rev. Henry Gellert, missionary amongst the Germans in Allegheny. A German Baptist Church, will soon be organized in Allegheny City, but until this is effected, the converts through Mr. Gellert's labors are received into the Sandusky street church. He is in the employ of the Local Missionary Society.

"OUR CHURCH PAPER," in a review of the conference looking to a union of the two branches of the Reformed Church in this country, expresses regret at the failure of the conference, but says: "While, therefore, we are not ashamed of our honorable and well-meant effort, we have the consolation that the failure was not owing to any fault or unwillingness on the part of the Reformed Church in the United States."

THE first year of the new pastorate of Rev. R. A. Browne, in the U. P. Church, New Castle, closed October 31st. The present number of communicants is 326, of whom 51 were received during the twelve-months, including ten new families. Preceding Dr. Browne's arrival, the church had been closed and services suspended for three months, during which the church had been repaired and remodelled, at an expense of $2,000.

A REUNION of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of Pittsburgh and vicinity, will be held in the Smithfield street M. E. Church, to-morrow evening. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Brooke, of Christ Church, Rev. M. J. Montgomery, City Missionary, Rev. A. W. Smith, of the Smithfield Church, and Rev. R. T. Miller, of Liberty street Church. The occasion will also be rendered still more attractive by choice music.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING is adopting a successful method to reap the whirlwind. Last Sabbath a circular letter from him was read in all the Catholic churches of the diocese of London, declaring that all persons who do not accept the dogma of Papal infallibility cease to be Catholics. As a matter of course, all this is involved in the very system of Popery, but the present is a bad time to say much about it in England. *Presbyterian Banner.*

IF THE Protestant press thinks that it has anything to boast of in the association of Mr. Gerdemann—well, we wish them joy of it, only—attaching any special significance to the wish. The unhappy man in his prison cell is the object of our commiseration, rather than of our indignation. We are sorry for his fall, and venture to express the hope that the sad lesson will not be forgotten. There is a deep moral underlying it, which when studied, cannot fail to be otherwise than profitable. — *Pittsburgh Catholic.*

WHEN sects get each other by the ears in controversy, Satan laughs and slips into the recesses of the peoples' hearts. That the church is a militant body does not necessarily imply that believers shall debate over their technical differences, or browbeat each other with their bevel-cornered creeds and confessions. Would to heaven that every Christian, and Christ's people in its every individual member, might *do* something for the Master. The duty upon us now is not controversy, but consecration and work.—*Methodist Recorder.*

IN THE Gospel, however, while we have the darkest pictures of human sin, and the most fearful representations of its direful consequences—for who has treated more fully of the odious nature of human depravity than Paul?—yet these writers are neither morose or hopeless, nor did they indulge in the slightest degree of levity. In their writings at their living, we have the seriousness and earnestness of purpose in connection with hopefulness that no weight of sorrow could depress.—*Baptist Witness.*

REV. A. CAMPBELL writes: "On behalf of the U. P. Congregation of San Jose, California, I wish to acknowledge the receipt of a very beautiful pulpit Bible, Psalm book and Psalter, sent by the Eleventh U. P. congregation of Pittsburgh to the U. P. congregation of San Jose (organized on the 6th ult.) This was a very appropriate gift, and came at the right time, just when we were ready to organize. Prized very much by this congregation, it is doubly prized by me, as coming from a congregation of which I was pastor almost ten years."

NEW YORK is excited on the question of theatricals, the agitation having arisen, perhaps, upon the attempt to prostitute the Sabbath to dramatic uses. Mr. Talmage leads the pulpit in denouncing the theatre and rallying the people to its overthrow. He is, no doubt, earnest and sincere, but his rhetoric will amuse and disgust more tragedians than it will convince or scare. The sober, sensible discussion of the subject will be impressive, gaining the ear alike of the stage and the church-goer, when a man shrieks, "I mean to plough up this subject to its foundation in defiance of all cavil," and "what shall be thought of him?—*United Presbyterian.*

THE following is the programme for Union Services during the coming week, to be conducted by Messrs. Whittle and Bliss: Fifth avenue meeting every day from 12 to 1 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Bible reading every afternoon from 3 to 4 o'clock in the Second U. P. Church, Seventh avenue, Pittsburgh. Gospel Meetings as follows:—On Monday evening in the Second U. P. church, Stockton avenue, Allegheny; On Tuesday evening in the Second Presbyterian church; on Wednesday evening in the Bellefield Presbyterian church; Thursday evening in South Pittsburgh; on Friday evening in the Emory M. E. church, East Liberty.

HEALTH AFFAIRS.

November Reports—Infectious Diseases —A Bad Case of Typhoid Fever—Deferred Nuisances Coming Too Much.

A regular session of the Board of Health was held yesterday afteroon. The members present were Messrs. Edwards, Graham, Arthurs, Arnholt and Backofen.

Health-officer Gray submitted the following report for November:

Received from permits	$19 00
" " copies of record	1 00
	$20 00
Expended	7 73
Balance	$12 25

Number of nuisances abated 388. Suits instituted 1. Permits issued 36.

Dr. Snively presented the following statement of deaths from infectious diseases during November: Cerebro spinal fever 1, diptheria 5, typhoid fever 12, scarlet fever 25, and from all other causes 164, making a total of 207.

A bill from Dr. Czarnicke, the Fallmaster, amounting to $38.50 for removing dead animals during the month of November was presented, and although it was ordered to be paid, it was not done without some grumbling, the members being inclined to the opinion that the removal of defunct animals is costing altogether too much. One member stated that in Boston the city is paid $2 for permission to have dead animals taken from within its limits.

The Health officer said he would like to have instructions as to what action he should take regarding a typhoid fever patient in Penn street, in the Tenth ward, reported by Dr. Ahl. The patient has to be kept in the same room where the cook always does her culinary operations, and is also subjected to the annoyance of several children. The Board decided that nothing could be done in the matter although Dr. Graham suggested that the man be sent to the hospital recently bought by the city from Captain Ward. Mr. Gray, however, replied that the hospital is not in the city limits, and that the patient would have to be turned out in the field. In this connection it might be asked of what use is it for physicians to report dangerous cases of typhoid fever unless the Board makes an effort to apply a remedy that will afford at least a measure of relief. At the close of the session, a gentleman, not in any way connected with the Board remarked to our reporter that only a week or two ago Dr. Snively presented an elaborate and carefully written report stating that the number of deaths from fevers such as typhoid, scarlet, cerebro spinal, &c., was far greater than from cholera or small-pox, and that if any precautions in exchange for pianos. Sell at nominal price to make were to be taken the cook stove would room for holiday goods. "*Jubilee*" organs have to be removed. He urged that a set of new and improved patterns at greatly reof new and improved patterns at greatly reduced prices. The unrivalled "Mathushek Pianos" at greatly reduced prices. One "*Concert*" Grand Piano, slightly used, can be had at a bargain, at Zweidinger's Music House, No. 139 Smithfield street, where the largest and finest stock of musical goods west of New York, wholesale and retail, is constantly in store, at prices much below any in the city.

The Puddlers' Muddle.

The puddlers may, by their obstinacy, lock themselves out of the mills and out of work, but B. Tiegel, merchant tailor, No. 52 Smithfield street, still keeps open house to accommodate the many who order overcoats and fine suits from his superlatively fine and stylish suitings. With a choice selection of cloths, cassimeres, and vestings, superior corps of workmen, and a cutter unsurpassed for neatness of fit, he is bound to secure an immense trade. See his new styles and their cheapness.

Save Your Furs

By getting the Patent Moth Proof Box. Fleming & Ogleveé, agents for Pittsburgh.

THE PIPE LINE WAR.

The Columbia Conduit Company Claims Foul Play—Their Lines Torn Up at Montrose—The Case to Go to the United States Courts—An Indignant Public.

Yesterday was a lively day at Power's Run, the seat of the trouble between the West Penn Railroad and the Columbia Conduit Company. About 8 o'clock in the morning a force of nearly three hundred men under the direction of Mr. Creighton, the Superintendent of the West Penn Railroad, came down on a special train from Blairsville and took possession of the line and works of the Conduit Company, tearing up the line where it crossed the track of the railroad company, causing a waste of a great deal of oil.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

Last evening a reporter of this paper visited the office of the Conduit Company to learn, if possible, the cause of the troubles during the day, and the terms of agreement between the two companies were given by Mr. D. B. Stewart about as follows: He said arrangements had been made for a conference in Philadelphia yesterday morning, and to this end representatives of the Conduit Company were sent to that point on Thursday evening; that a truce had been effected by Mr. Charles Lennig, who was then in the Philadelphia, with the railroad officials at that point to the effect that on noon yesterday the Conduit Company were to stop their pumps until the result of the conference was made known. He further stated that no interference was to be made by the Railroad Company, and that the pipe line men accordingly withdrew all their force, leaving the place almost deserted.

DENIAL OF THIS AGREEMENT.

On the other hand the counsel of the railroad company deny that any terms of agreement had taken place and in support of this claim submit the following telegram from President Scott:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4, 12:30 P. M.

John H. Hampton, Pittsburgh:—

Mr. Lennig called to see me yesterday, and told me an arrangement had been agreed upon between the counsel at Pittsburgh that the pipe was to continue working until three o'clock to-day. I said to him: "Very well; whatever has been agreed upon there is right." He then desired that negotiations between the companies should be opened to see if some satisfactory arrangement could not be made and stated that the pumping should be discontinued. I telegraphed you the substance of this conversation to which you replied that no such arrangement had been entered into by the counsel of the Company, and unless with further instruction, you proposed to go on and do what you could best to protect the interests of the parties you represented. I then telegraphed you I had no authority to change the running time, do what in your judgment was right under the law. I presume these gentlemen will have some propositions to make, and I shall be very glad to hear them, and do everything possible to avoid further controversy or litigation about the matter, notwithstanding they took violent possession of the property of the Company, and have done a great many things which, under the decision of the Courts, I believe were wrong.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

THE DIFFICULTY BEGUN

shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The following dispatch was received which was addressed to Mr. McElroy:

MONTROSE, December 4, 1874.

J. H. McElroy:

J. McC. Creighton, with 250 or 300 men, made a charge on our line at Powers' run, taking possession of the shanty, putting out fire, first cutting the forty-foot pump-house stone wing wall of the railroad bridge, pulling out the pipe from the bend at the upper end of the public road bridge. They broke open the box containing the "Y" and cocks, at the branch connections.

The men on guard at the time were James Callahan, Richard Archer and H. K. Stroger. They arrived on the ground when they were dragging out the last piece of pipe. I demanded by whose authority they were committing the outrage, and was told by James McC. Creighton, he stating that it was done by his order, and that he was there to see that it was carried out.

We shall now pump at Beer Creek as soon as they did it. E. B. BARTON.

What amount of oil was lost when the pipes were cut is not known, but it is supposed that several hundred barrels were destroyed. The pumps were stopped as soon as possible in order to prevent its flow.

About two hours after the line had been torn up, the Conduit Company had a meeting upon no method of procedure, but telegraphed the Committee of Conference in Philadelphia that they had one thousand men to put the pipe down and if they were not given orders to that effect they would see that it was done.

THE SITUATION LAST NIGHT.

At ten o'clock last night the Conduit Company had determined upon no plan of future action, though it is thought the case will now be taken into the United States Courts. The directors claim that they were ordered by the Court to allow the use of their line, from Eastern parties and if the case is taken into the higher Courts, no doubt suit will be entered for damages to cover the loss.

Up to the time of closing the office of the Conduit Company, on Fourth avenue, no further particulars had been received, except a dispatch stating that the citizens at the seat of the troubles were very indignant, and were threatening to tear up the railroad so that the trains would be unable to run. The officers of the office of the pipe line company stated that they would be governed entirely by the advice of their counsel, but could not state what orders they would receive.

SERVICES TENDERED.

Up to the hour of closing a large number of men visited the office and volunteered their services to go to Power's Run to-morrow and relay the pipes. In reply to their offers the officers stated that they did not, at present, have any use for their services. What may be done in the matter remains to be seen, and further developements will no doubt be looked for with much interest by the public.

ALLEGHENY'S POOR.

The Soup House Project Abandoned in Allegheny—A Provision Store-house not to be Opened.

A regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny Board of Poor Directors was held yesterday afternoon. The reports of the Secretary and of the Steward of the Poor Farm were presented and received. The Finance Committee was directed to borrow $3,500. The project of opening public soup houses was taken up, but it was decided that it would be best not to open them. The idea of opening a store-house, from which to distribute provisions to the poor, which was discussed at a previous meeting, was abandoned, and a vote of thanks returned to Col. T. M. Bayne for offering one of his buildings for the store-house, rent free. After transacting some further unimportant business adjourned.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

A Valuable Country Place to be Disposed of—A Chance for a Bargain.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned administrator of Samuel Bridge, Jr., deceased, will offer at public sale at the Court House, city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, December 7th, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, viz.: All that lot of ground situate at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania R. R., Wilkins township, fronting on Swissvale Road, adjoining lands of Messrs. Gardner, McCrickert and others, containing two acres, 32½ perches; on which are erected a two story frame mansion house, of nine rooms, and out-buildings. Terms at sale.

SM A. R. CARPENTER, Administrator.

Fine Holiday Suits.

A man may be rather indifferent as to the style of his clothing, and yet he who can preserve this indifference during the Holidays, discovers a little mind. And to the many who are casting about as to where they may secure something really elegant and stylish in the line of suits, let us say that their every wish and expectation can be fully gratified by visiting the fine and fashionable merchant tailoring establishment of Messrs. Hespenheide & Co., No. 59 Sixth street. They have an excellent assortment of imported suitings, as also a full line of the latest novelties in American manufacture. They are second to none in the style and excellence of their cloths; neither will they yield to any other in neat and fashionable make-up. To wear a suit made by Hespenheide & Co. is to be well dressed in every sense of the word.

American Characteristics.

The Americans are a time-saving and a distance-saving people, but have never learned the art of money-saving. This though can be easily learned by visiting the Boot and Shoe Store of R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny, where can be purchased an excellent quality of boots and shoes at a saving of at least 20 per cent. over any other house. No bankrupt sales announced here in order to push goods, but sell on their merits and cheapness of price. Many families and other permanent customers of 129 Federal street, will vouch for a saving of 20 to 25 dollars in the course of a year in buying boots and shoes from Taggart.

All Kinds of Fresh Fish.

B. F. Pulpress continues to keep on hand at his old stand, No. 45 Diamond Market, and also in Allegheny City, corner of Federal and Ohio streets, a large assortment of Lake Fish, Salmon, Bass, Herring and Cat Fish, together with a great variety such as Halibut steak, Codfish, Haddock, Mackerel, Eels and Flounders. Pulpress has so arranged as to keep his customers constantly supplied with a choice and fresh article, either at wholesale or retal, at lowest market prices, and at shortest notice.

For the Holidays.

Just received and for sale by Kramer & Vogleson, 51 Sixth street, and 117 Liberty street—50 barrels and half barrels Malaga Grapes, 10 barrels Sweet Havana Oranges, 10 bunches Bananas. ST

Bricklayers

Who want to save money, and get a kit of tools that will give them satistaction, can accomplish their wishes by calling at Messrs. S. Drum & Son's, No. 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Ladies Watches.

Flat back, Oval, Stem and Key winding Ladies Gold Watches all prices, at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite

Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street.

ALEXANDER CASKEY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Article 47" was repeated last night and Miss Morris' *Cora* won as much commendation and created as much enthusiasm as on the previous evening. Mr. Price's *Victor Maurice* was very good and Mr. Owen acted the character of *Potain* admirably.

At the matinee this afternoon "Camille" will be presented and "Article 47" again to-night. Both plays afford opportunities for fine acting and the pleasure of witnessing Miss Morris' personations in them will repay a visit.

English Opera—"Mignon."

The Kellogg English Opera Company gave their second performance last night at Library Hall. The hall was densely crowded, every seat being occupied and many standing, so that the troupe had the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience to inspire them and give them that appreciation and sympathy, without which the best artists can scarcely reach their grandest efforts. It was probably the most brilliant and fashionable audience that ever assembled in Library Hall, as the very rich and elegant toilettes of the ladies in the hall and the array of carriages that blocked up the thoroughfares leading thereto, conspicuously attested. "Mignon" was the opera performed, with Miss Clara Louise Kellogg in the title *role*. This was the first time it had been performed here in English, and it was given with such fidelity of detail, and the *encores* were so many, that it was nearly midnight before it ended. It began well, proceeded admirably, and worked up to a fine and highly satisfactory climax. Miss Kellogg's *Mignon* deserves more than a passing reference. She formerly rendered the part of *Filini*, the bewitching actress, petted, caressed, favorite of fortune, and to change to *Mignon*, the waif turned from home and the delicate victim of unnecessary harshness, yet through all the embodiment of the character is a long step and one attended with very serious risk of failure. But Miss Kellogg did not fail, and this new trial of her genius places her on a higher level than ever. Both singing and acting were marked by intensity. Her conception indicated serious study appeared in every action. *Mignon* comes on the stage asleep in a cart filled with various articles of household furniture, yet not many minutes elapse before we find her singing the most idyllic of arias, with a profound appreciation of the poetry in it. The song of the swallows, which follows close upon it, was also executed with sweetness and supurb taste. In the second act, *Mignon* comes down from the clouds and acts the jealous girl in the boudoir of *Filini*. Here she has a beautiful musical soliloquy embellished with rich vocal effects running into a captivating bravura. In the last two acts *Mignon* is presented with the classic outline, and these phases signify one as a principle, will not answer. If the railroad proposes war, it must be defeated. The mere fact that it has a road, and that this represents money in which dividends must be earned, does not argue that the welfare of all others must be sacrificed to its prosperity. As well might a man build a wall across one of our streets, and send men out to force all travel through the gate he has opened, because it has cost him a certain amount to build the wall, as for a railroad to claim business, just because it cost a given sum of money. That it should *rush* business is right; but to properly compete for a thing, and to attempt to force it, are entirely different matters.

The law that should and must govern all this is that of competition; and this requires a fair chance for all comers. We do not ask that the Conduit Company shall be permitted to do anything illegally. The Courts are open to both parties, and the requirements of law should be observed by both. Nor should a great corporation seek to strangle an enterprise, and be one not slow in embracing it. Mr. Peakes' *Lotario*, the aged minstrel and father of *Mignon*, was not an assumption of much force, but was a highly finished performance in which all burlesque method was toned down to suit the character. Altogether "Mignon," as presented last night by the Kellogg English Opera Company, was a decided success.

This afternoon, at two o'clock, there will be a grand Kellogg matinee. "The Marriage of Figaro" will be given, with Miss Kellogg, Mrs. Seguin, Miss Beaumont and Messrs. Carleton, Peakes, and Seguin in the cast. The season will close with the evening performance, with Verdi's grand opera of "Ernani."

Opera Bouffe.

The Aimee French Opera Bouffe Company opens at Library Hall, Monday, under the most favorable circumstances. The list of reserved seats thus far justifying the prediction that full houses will greet each performance.

"An Ancient Looking Glass for Modern Women."

Rev. T. H. Hanna will deliver his popular lecture, "An Ancient Looking Glass for Modern Women," under the auspices of the church (East End) on Thursday evening, 10th inst. Proceeds of lecture for benefit of their new church building fund. This congregation, under the pastoral care of Rev. R. B. Ewing, has outgrown their old church and has purchased a lot on Collins avenue, on which they intend erecting a new and much larger building in the coming year.

Rare Entertainment.

Prof. Robert Kidd, author of Kidd's Elocution and Kidd's Rhetorical Readers, instructor of Elocution in Pittsburgh Female Theological Seminary, and many other leading literary institutions, will, we are informed, give one of his attractive literary entertainments at the First U. P. church, Seventh street, Pittsburgh, on Thursday evening, December 10th. It is said by many who have heard Prof. Kidd that in versatility, naturalness of expression, and in dramatic power, very few of our most celebrated actors can compare with him.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed for record since last report:

Administrator's deed from Nathan Miller to F. K. Patterson and A. G. Snowden, October 17, 1873; two lots in West Tarentum, 80x120 feet, with buildings. Price $170

Alexander Wright et ux. to Mary A. Stuart, November 30, 1874; tract of land in McCandless township, containing 31 acres and 155 perches, more or less, also tract in same township containing 16 acres, with buildings. Price $13,500

John B. McCune and wife to John McCave, November 24, 1874; lot in Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, containing 4 acres. Price $2,000

Charles S. Reinhart and wife to Mrs. Catharine Reinhart, December 1st, 1874; two lots in Penn township, in Thomas Scott's plan, with buildings. In consideration

M. D. Goldinger to John T. Riley, November 9, 1874; tract of land in East Deer township, containing 2 acres and 97½ perches. $1,888.75

Wm. J. Moorhead and wife to James R. Moorhead, November 5, 1874; lot in Eleventh ward, city, 23½x100 feet, with buildings. Price $2,000

Henry Harrison, Administrator, to J. Erastus McKelvey, May 29, 1874; lot in Fifth ward, Allegheny. In William Robinson's plan, 17x55 feet, with buildings. Price $2,160

Henry McKelvey to Henry Harrison, June 11, 1874; lot in same plan as above, 17x55 feet, with buildings. Price $2,200

R. Robinson et al. to Robert Wasson et al., May 5, 1874; three lots in Sixth ward, Alleg